The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The House Select Committee on Kansas—Commissioners to be Sent to Utah—Report of the Printing, Engraving and Binding Investigation Committee—The Naval Force Against Paraguay—Confirmation of Cook, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 9.

The contemplated movement to get the House to instruct the Select Committee on Kansas to make specific investigations was abandoned to-day, from a conviction that if it was attempted it would give STEPHENS an opportunity to make his Lecomptonite report, and get before the country to preoccupy the public mind before the vital facts are out.

The Anti-Lecomptonites deem it important to stave off the report until they can get all the facts without the investigation which the majority refuse.

The minority reports will embody the statements officially made in Kansas before the Legislative Commission appointed to examine into the alleged frauds in the elections of Dec. 21 and Jan. 4.

The House Committee on Territories will probably report in favor of sending three Commissioners to Utah with the Army, in the hope that the Mormons will embrace the opportunity to disavow their rebellion, and agree to submit to the laws of the Union.

COOK was confirmed as Postmaster at Chicago today, by a strict Lecompton vote. The result would probably have been the same under any circumstances.

WILLIAM SELDEN, late of the banking firm of SELDEN, WITHERS & Co., was nominated as Marshal of the District of Columbia to-day.

The first Committee of Investigation appointed by the House during the present session, to wit.: the one directed to inquire into the whole subject of printing, engraving, binding, &c., and the alleged fraud in connection therewith, meet to-morrow for the purpose of agreeing upon their report.

The probability is that there will be two reports, and that the majority will be in favor of establishing a Bureau of Public Printing, or a Public Printing Office, to belong to the Government, and execute all its work. The Reports will present a great variety of facts tending to show extraordinary extravagance and profligacy in the execution of this branch of the service heretofore.

A majority of the Committee decided, very strangely, that they had no power to investigate specific charges of corruption in last Congress, in connection with the printing, engraving, &c., but only to inquire and report generally what *ought* to be done for the future. Under this ruling it was easy to cover up some transactions of last Congress which certainly seemed to need a little exploration.

For instance: At the very beginning of the investigation by the Corruption Committee last year, Mr. ORR, as a member of said Committee, was in possession of the names of witnesses who could testify to a very singular transaction in regard to the Pacific Railroad engraving. The facts, as stated to Colonel ORR, were to the effect that, after all the bids for that work were before the Committee on Engraving, the effort was made by a member of the House, through three different persons successively, to find an engraver who would agree to take the work at the highest bid put in, but give $15,000 of the sum to those who should aid him in getting it; and that the work was actually given out at a price exceeding by $15,000 the rate at which responsible and competent parties had proposed to take it; that Col. ORR manifested a good deal of virtuous indignation in regard to this case, and indicated at first an anxious determination to investigate it, and the confident expectation that he would prove corruption in this connection; that WM. H. KELSEY, of New-York, was Chairman of the Engraving Committee, who was responsible for said contract, and also Chairman of the Corruption Committee; and, finally, that although the witnesses by whom Col. ORR expected to prove the Engraving corruption were before the Committee, *he never put a question to them upon the subject, but covered up the entire transaction!*

All this was before the now-sitting Committee, with the statement that the proofs could be had if desired; and the further statement that, although the engraving transaction had been long presented to the public through the Press, the Chairman of the late Committee on Engraving had never demanded an investigation, nor attempted an explanation of the matter. But the Committee appointed to investigate frauds, upon a resolution moved by Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, *charging* fraud, have decided that this is a case which they have no power to look into.

That the transaction is one which needs and demands explanation, as it stands, is confessed by the Chairman of the late Engraving Committee, in that he recently sought an opportunity to go before the Committee with an *ex parte* defence. It is evident that this affair is to be whitewashed,—and it only remains for the people to form their own judgment upon the meagre facts thus developed, and act accordingly when they look about them for persons upon whom to confer their suffrages.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, will prove a sorry substitute for DOUGLAS, as a leader of the Senate Democracy, when the question comes to be taken upon the Kansas question. He will probably find that it is not so easy a matter to force the Senate to precipitate vote, at will. Already he has proven exceedingly weak as a leader. His report from the Committee on Territories, on the Lecompton Constitution, is conceded to be a miserably weak stump speech—nothing more. He has "pluck" enough, and self-confidence enough, but, like the bull who tried "butting" with the locomotive on the railroad track, his grit don't save him from the ditch. Yesterday he tackled Mr. FOSTER, who was animadverting with a great deal of point and success upon specific provisions of the Lecompton Constitution; but his friends soon perceived that he was in serious danger of being Biglerized. The fact is, the Lecomptonites of the Senate have not a man really competent to lead them in this contest.

Senator PUGH, of Ohio, will probably speak in favor of Lecompton, but says he will obey his instructions and vote against it.

It is supposed here that it will require a strong naval force to bring Paraguay to terms, and if the Joint Resolution passes to give the President authority to exert it, a large fleet is likely to be sent to execute that duty. The Committee will report substantially that there is no alternative between dishonorable submission to gross outrages upon American rights and honor committed by Paraguay, and the exertion of compulsion. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 9.

The Treasury Department has decided that hemp, carpeting, caustic, soda and blank copying books are entitled to entry at fifteen per cent duty.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia are engaged in an investigation of the case of Ex-Lieutenant RHIND, for sending a challenge to Commander BOSTWELL.

HERMION H. HEATH, Esq., editor of the *North West* newspaper, has been confirmed as Postmaster at Dubuque, Iowa.

The Advisory Board, appointed to prepare a code of regulation for the Naval Service, have made their report. They, however, disagree on some reformatory measures, chiefly with reference to the law relating to the positions of disbursing and medical officers to officers of the line. The representatives of the former in the Board claim that they should be entitled to the same consideration as staff-officers, and that the regulations in this respect should be similar to those of the Army. On these and some other points two reports are submitted, but with these exceptions the Board generally agree.

There is no immediate prospect of the arrangements for expediting the transportation of the mails between Washington and Boston, as preliminary to a reform in the Southern service, being effected.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the nomination of Mr. COOK as Postmaster of Chicago.

The President has appointed WM. SELDEN, Marshal, and WM. FLINN, Navy Agent for the District of Columbia.

The Baltimore Methodist Conference to-day resolved to establish a newspaper, in part to disabuse the public mind in relation to its views on the question of Slavery, claiming to occupy a conservative position.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 9.

Mr. HOUSTON presented the joint resolutions of the Texas Legislature relative to a Southern State's Rights Convention, in the event of the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, moved for the further consideration of the bill for the relief of Commodore JONES.

A discussion ensued, at the conclusion of which the bill was passed.

The bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution was taken up.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, said that no subject of equal importance had been considered since he had had a seat in the Senate. He regretted that it had been made a party question, for there was no despotism on this earth like party despotism. He had felt it, but thanked God he was a freeman now. In all the records of time, but one act of similar turpitude had ever been attempted. He had no eulogy to bestow on the Union; it needs none; its eulogy is written in the past. He then replied to the statement of Mr. HAMMOND, arranging his remarks under three heads:

1. The faith of the South, and how she kept it.
2. The capacity of the South as a distinct and separate Government.
3. The character of the laboring masses of the North.

He said, in speaking to these points, that he should be compelled to use the term "the South," put into his mouth by the Senator from South Carolina; but in his heart he knew no South, no North, no East, no West. We are citizens of one common Country. The North mean to stick to the Union. They don't mean to go out of it, neither shall you. He denied that the North ever broke its plighted faith, and said he was at a loss to know what the phrase "the faith of the South" meant. That section had broken legislative faith with respect to tariffs, by attempting to break down the North after it had invested its capital in manufactures. With reference to Mr. HAMMOND's question, "What guarantee has the South that the North will not establish another National Bank?" Mr. HAMLIN asked what guarantee has the North that the South will not saddle them with a National Bank? Indeed, he expected to see the day when the South would seek protection in a tariff. He then combatted at length the modern doctrines of the South, that the General Government was founded on the principle of Slavery, which he contended was an abandonment of the principles of our fathers. Proceeding to the Missouri Compromise, Mr. HAMLIN said that was the work of the South. She was jubilant over its success, the North merely acquiescing. Who repealed it after reaping its benefits? The South. This was a fine instance of Southern faith. He then reviewed the Dred Scott decision, saying in conclusion that the judges who gave it to the world would rank in infamy on the pages of history with JEFFRIES. In reviewing the history of the admission of Texas, Mr. HAMLIN said she was admitted on the basis of the Missouri Compromise, without which she could not have been admitted. The North was induced to vote for it because she was told that north of 36° 30' in that Territory she could have three Free States. The South obliterated that line in 1854. Was that good faith? Analyzing the present character of the Democratic Party, he said it was now in the leading strings of a few prominent Southern men. South Carolina ruled it. CALHOUN's resolutions, offered in the days of compromise, but scouted from the Senate, are now the governing principles in Congress. Nullification now reigned supreme in that Party. It has got the Senate, the House, the President, and the Supreme Court. The Democracy had even improved upon those principles, and were about to declare, in passing the Lecompton bill, that white men have no majorities which they were bound to respect. Mr. HAMLIN controverted Mr. HAMMOND's assertion that there were more poor people in the North than in the South, contending that in the latter, notwithstanding that large numbers of its paupers were thrown upon the North, the poor people still predominated. In support of this position he quoted from Southern writers, including Mr. HAMMOND himself. He next passed to the consideration of Mr. HAMMOND's assertion that the white laborers of the North were slaves. He said that the Senator entirely misapprehended the character of Northern laborers. He (HAMLIN) was a laboring man. He was educated in a printing office, and he now toiled in his fields, earning by the sweat of his brow the food he eat. Another Senator, and his friend, was a laborer. They were representatives of the laborers of the North.

Without concluding, Mr. HAMLIN gave way to an Executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 9.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. QUITMAN's bill for the increase of the Army by volunteer regiments. Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, was opposed to sending volunteers to Utah, and believed that if they were placed at the disposal of the Executive, he wouldn't find occasion to use them. He thought the proposition for the employment of volunteers dictated by outside pressure, rather than the convictions of a sound military policy. Mr. FAULKNER contended that the employment of volunteers would be appealing to the passions of the country, setting the precedent of carrying death and destruction to our own citizens, and prolific of the most disastrous consequences in the future. The war in Utah was a war against the people on account of their religion. Whoever engaged in such a war, whether a volunteer or a regular, would be guilty of murder. The Executive has plainly said he don't want volunteers.

Pending the question, the House went into Committee on the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Mr. KEITT (S. C.) in discussing the constitutional power to admit new States, defined his views of political government. Contrary to the views of some of his friends, he believed that the people of Kansas cannot change their Constitution prior to 1864.

Mr. CLEMENS (Va.) asked how Mr. KEITT reconciled that declaration with the expression in another part of the Lecompton Constitution that the people have the right to alter that instrument.

Mr. KEITT replied—A general declaration in the bill of rights is like a preamble, and is restricted by the body of the bill itself. As to the admission of Kansas, if the Republicans tell the South that no Slave State shall hereafter be admitted, they will shake every pillar of the political union. Should this policy be carried into effect no Federal tax-gatherer would ever again tread the soil of the South. When the work of incendiarism, propagandism and revolution begins, this Union will end, it may be in blood.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, alluded to the assaults upon Northern Democrats who voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill. They risked everything, while the South risked nothing. He appealed to Southern gentlemen whether they would for the sake of a shadow, for an empty triumph, turn a deaf ear to such friendly warnings as would enable Southern Democrats to maintain the union and integrity of their party at home. It is untrue that the Democrats of the non-slaveholding States are opposed to the admission of any more Slave States. He didn't know one, and whoever asserts to the contrary grossly misrepresents the Northern Democracy. He earnestly wished to sustain the President on Kansas affairs, and hoped something would turn up to enable him to do so. The Lecompton Constitution, he said, does not embody the will of the people of Kansas. They don't want it fastened upon them—why then attempt it? The President had said that the Constitution should be submitted to the people. While the friends of the Lecompton Constitution upheld one doctrine, he (ENGLISH) was for carrying out what he believed were correct principles. If he was stricken down for that, he should retain his self-respect, and have the high authority of the President for falling in defence of correct principles. His political reputation was not tainted with Free-Soilism like that of the Van Burens and Dixes, who are now foremost in the advocacy of Lecompton. If all reasonable compromises are voted down, he should vote against the admission of Kansas under that constitution.

Mr. PHILLIPS (Penn.) proceeded to show that the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution is regular, according to established principles and recognized precedents. He also contended that the Constitution recognized the right of the people to change it whenever they chose; those who denied that fall into error.

Mr. PHILLIPS also contended that the only question which divided the people of Kansas was submitted for their approval.

Mr. MONTGOMERY said that the only question submitted was, "Whether slaves should be imported into the Territory?" The Slavery question was never submitted. By the Constitution, Slavery may exist there forever.

Mr. PHILLIPS replied—I now know where to find my colleague.

Mr. MONTGOMERY—You will always know where to find me.

Mr. STEPHENS (Ga.) suggested a night session, but Mr. WASHBURNE objected, and the House adjourned.

The Proposed New Territory of Arizona—The Utah Expedition—Preparations of the Mormons—The Kansas Question, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 7, 1858.

The Senate Committee on Territories, which was to have reported the bill creating the Gadsden Territory before this, has laid the subject over again until Thursday next, having disagreed upon the question of boundary.

Advices by the Overland Mail, just arrived from Arizona, state that the people, in mass meetings, have thoroughly sustained Lieut. MOWRY's course here as their delegate, and urge that they may be cut loose from New-Mexico, and be afforded a government which will give them civil protection, and the means of development.

There is now not the least reason to fear for the safety of Capt. MARCY, who is expected to leave Santa Fé the last of this month for Fort Scott, with horses and mules for the use of Col. JOHNSTON's expedition. Gentlemen just arrived here from the Fort, and who are familiar with the plains, state that Gen. SCOTT's order to Gen. GARLAND, which was telegraphed to Boonville, Mo., on the 28th ult., will reach Santa Fé by the 20th inst., at latest. This will warn Captain MARCY of the Mormon plan to cut him off, or "stampede" his animals, and secure him a military escort sufficiently strong to defy attack. Mr. HOCKADAY does not doubt that the troops will be all ready for the advance from the 1st to the 10th of April, and that they will at least make the attempt at that time to enter the Valley of Salt Lake.

I have conversed to-day with two other intelligent gentlemen who have long lived at Salt Lake City—Messrs. BELL and WILLIAMS. All of them concur in the opinion that the Mormons will make desperate resistance to the troops. Mr. BELL was one of the last sixteen Gentiles who left the Territory. He says that BRIGHAM YOUNG has reposed all along upon the belief that when the people of the States became satisfied that the Mormons intended to fight rather than yield submission to the laws, the Government would be forced to withdraw the troops and retire from the contest rather than consent to the shedding of so much blood. Acting under this delusion he has played a bold and defiant game, taking steps which he knows place his own neck in the halter. With him, therefore, the only alternative is to fight and wear out the troops, if possible. Submission would now be too late. Accordingly Mr. BELL believes the Mormons will resist to the last extremity, or until their men capable of bearing arms are exterminated or made prisoners.

To the inquiry whether the Mormons had taken effective measures for the defence of the Passes of the mountains, Mr. BELL responded affirmatively. Echo Cañon is only one of several similar Passes through which the usual road into the Salt Lake Basin lies. All of them are fortified by the Mormons, besides being mined and underlaid with explosive trains, so that if found necessary the application of a match may instantaneously hurl gigantic rocks upon the devoted heads of the troops, or open the earth to swallow them up. How effective their ingenuity in these diabolical designs may have been, he of course is not aware, but he is satisfied that they have omitted nothing which seemed to them adapted to hurl swift destruction upon their assailants. Echo Cañon, the first through which the troops are expected to pass, has been perhaps more carefully guarded than any other. Here artificial dams are raised, by means of which the water of a small but plentiful stream can easily be turned upon the road through the Cañon, rendering it utterly impassible for wagons or artillery.

But it is not absolutely necessary, as represented, that the troops should go through this Pass. By a detour to the southward, it may be avoided altogether, although that course will add about eighty-seven miles to the distance to be marched. The danger from Mormon sharpshooters, perched upon the rocks from one to three hundred feet above the cañons,—and from missiles to be hurled from their summits by hand, has probably been exaggerated. At least it appears that by following the ascent from a point four or five miles east of Echo Cañon, horsemen can ride to the very edge of the cliff,—and of course riflemen can follow on foot. This force may not only drive off the rebels posted there, but also, by firing down upon those below, guarding the defences, interfere seriously with their plans of operation. There are other cañons which cannot be evaded on the journey in to the Salt Lake plain; and it will undoubtedly be the policy of the Mormons to defend each, successively, with the energy of desperation. Unless my informants, who are intelligent men, and competent to judge, are much at fault, Col. JOHNSTON will need all the reinforcements that can be drawn from Kansas before he will be able to plant his colors within the Mormon lines of defence. It is worthy of remark that Mr. BELL's views in regard to the preparations of the Mormon forces are corroborated by information received recently at Fort Scott, through two trappers who were permitted to come through.

The present promises to be an interesting week in connection with the Kansas question. On Tuesday, probably, the reports of the Select Committee of the House will be made. The minority will present the fact that the investigation ordered by the House has been completely stifled; that the Committee, instead of being the organ of the House, to fulfill its order for inquiry, has been made, in effect, the creature of Speaker ORR, to smother all the vital facts in connection with the Lecompton Constitution—carrying out with infamous fidelity, the programme of fraud initiated by CALHOUN, and so unscrupulously sustained by his minions from the opening of the Kansas history down to its present chapter and verse. The House will be called upon to vindicate its own honor and self-respect, by adopting resolutions specifically instructing the Committee to make inquiry, and report the facts necessary to show—*not* whether the Kansas swindle has been made to follow the *forms* of law in its various stages of progression—but whether the Lecompton Constitution does or does not embody the views and wishes of the people who are required to live under it, and whether the people really had fair opportunity to participate in the formation of that instrument, or were practically disfranchised by irregularities, or by vexatious, illegal or unconstitutional conditions.

What will be the fate of the proposition for these specific instructions it may be hazardous to venture a prediction; but I do not doubt that there will be found several high-toned and independent gentlemen from the South to unite with the Anti-Lecompton men in rebuking the disgraceful trick by which, through the agency of the Speaker, primarily, the order of the House for investigation has been practically nullified, and treated with contempt. I shall expect to see Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, Mr. ZOLLICOFFER and others, who, like them, are not bound by party ties to grovel in the dust at the feet of the Administration, refuse to sustain the "great principle for which alone the South is contending" in this Kansas issue, by devices which would disgrace a jockey in a horse trade. *Nous verrons.*

What is the matter with the mails between here and New-York, that my letters, which should reach you at 8 o'clock in the evening, so often fail until the following morning? I am inclined to believe the carelessness is in the New-York Post-Office, for I am assured by the office here that my packages depart regularly and in due time. Will Mr FOWLER hunt up the delinquent? S.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 9.

In the House to-day the majority and minority reports on the petitions for the removal of Judge LORING were submitted and ordered to be printed. The majority report urges his removal. The minority report, signed by only one member of the Committee, strongly opposes it.

New-Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, N. H., March 9—10:30 P. M.

A large vote was thrown at our State Election to-day. WM. HAILE, the present Governor, was supported by the Republicans and Asa P. CATE, of Northfield, by the Democrats.

The returns so far indicate the reëlection of Mr. HALE, for Governor, by an increased majority over that of last year, when he received 34,474 against 31,235 given for Mr. WELLS, the Democratic candidate.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, March 9.

Some disturbance took place in the Fifth Ward today. A party af rowdies took possession of the Ward Room, tore the check-list in pieces, and broke one of the ballot-boxes. The other two in the room were thrown out of the window, and saved. Several persons were badly beaten. The assailants were Democrats, who were offended because certain Irishmen were not registered on the vote list. After the disturbance was over the Board reassembled and announced the election of the Republican Representatives.

Several fights also took place between the Irish Republicans and Irish Democrats.

This evening all is quiet.

CONCORD—11 P. M.

The following is the vote in some of the principal towns:

	Haile.	Cate.
Nashua	1,004	623
Amherst	219	106
Claremont	523	204
Keene	551	233
Manchester	1,376	907
Portsmouth	770	803

ALBIN BEARD, Editor of the New Hampshire *Telegraph*, is elected Mayor of Nashua by a large majority.

CONCORD, Tuesday, March 9—11.30 P. M.

Eighty-two towns give HAILE 18,083 and CATE 14,024.

The Republican Representatives elected are 119, and Democrats, 39.

To the Senate 9 Republicans, and 3 Democrats are elected.

The Councillors are all Republicans.

The Legislature is strongly Republican, and Gov. HAILE's majority will reach at least 4,000.

CONCORD, Tuesday, March 9—12.39 A. M.

One hundred and twenty-nine towns heard from give HAILE 23,892; CATE, 21,011. Republican Representatives elected thus far, 146; Democrats, 72

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN TROY.

TROY, N. Y., Tuesday, March 9.

A fire broke out at about 8 o'clock this morning, in the Troy Bleach Works, on Ida Hill, owned by WILLIAM R. YOWART. The main building was entirely destroyed, but the storehouse, containing several thousand dollars worth of goods, and the drying house, were saved. The loss is estimated at from $20,000 to $25,000, and is fully covered by insurance, as follows: Roger Williams Insurance Company, Providence, $5,000; Atlantic Insurance Company; Providence, $7,500; American Insurance Company, $5,000; Washington Insurance Company, Providence, $5,000; Manhattan Insurance Company, New-York, $700. The fire originated in a defective flue.

FIRE IN ELYRIA, OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, March 9.

A fire in Elyria, last night, destroyed eight buildings, causing a loss of $10,000. There was insuranc for $6,000 on the property.

FIRE AT PICTOU, N. S.

PICTOU, N. S., Tuesday, March 9.

A fire broke out here last night and six buildings were totally and several others partially consumed. A large amount of goods and furniture was destroyed. Loss $20,000; insured for $5,000.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 9.

The *Republican* learns that an attempt has been made to abduct the Judges of the Election at the Delaware Crossing precinct to prevent their giving in their evidence to Gov. DENVER as requested by CALHOUN; and that ISAAC MUNDIE, one of the Judges, was shot in the head and killed.

The Clerks of the Shawnee precinct were preparing a certificate, under oath, stating that they gave the testimony they did before the Investigating Committee, under threats of death.

A letter from Fort Scott says that that place has been taken by a company of LANE's men, who were robbing the stores and stealing horses. No lives were lost.

The *Leader* learns from a gentleman from Kansas that the Topekaites and Anti-Topekaites at Leavenworth have quarreled concerning the policy to be pursued, and that two sets of candidates have been nominated to the Constitutional Convention. The Democrats made no nominations.

It is reported that General LANE has issued a proclamation calling upon the Free-State militia to attack Weston, Mo. This report is discredite here.

Sinking of the Steamer Globe.

DETROIT, Mich., Tuesday, March 9.

The steamer *Globe*, belonging to the Great Western Railway, capsized and sunk while loading live stock at the Michigan Central Railroad wharf this afternoon. She had over one hundred head of cattle on board, many of which were lost. The vessel will be raised.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, March 9.

The U. S. M. steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BERRY, from New-York, arrived here at 6 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, March 9.

The *Augusta* arrived here from New-York at 4 o'clock this afternoon. She experienced heavy head winds from Hatteras.

Town Election.

MILLERTON, N. Y., Tuesday, March 9.

At the town election here to-day, the whole Democratic ticket was elected by 43 majority.

Marine Disasters.

SCITUATE, Tuesday, March 9.

The schooner *Pictou* will be a total loss. Cargo will be saved.

HULL, Tuesday, March 9.

The schooner *Ocean Bride*, is full of water. Will be a total loss. Crew saved, and not lost, as was first supposed.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 9.

The schooner *Amy W. Leeds*, from New-York for Pensacola, arrived at Georgetown on the 8th inst in a sinking condition.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time. Mar. 9	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Quebec, Up. t'n	A. M.	—	12°az	——
Quebec, l'r t'n	A. M.	—	18°az	——
Montreal, C. E.	A. M.	—	10°az	Cloudy and mild.
Albany, N. Y.	A. M.	W.	20°az	Clear.
Bangor, Me.	A. M.	N.	21°az	Snowing hard.
Portland, Me.	A. M.	N.	20°az	Hazy and snowing.
Calais, Me.	A. M.	N. E.	20°az	Snowing hard.
St. John, N. B.	A. M.	N. E.	29°az	Been snowing.
Eastport	A. M.	N. E.	16°az	Snowing.
Sackville, N. B.	A. M.	N. E.	18°az	Blust'g, little snow.
Charlottetown	A. M.	N. E.	—	Cloudy and Cold.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	N. W.	26°az	Pleasant.
Washington	M.	W.	34°az	Cloudy.
Rouse's Point	A. M.	S. W.	20°az	Cloudy.
St. Johnsbury	A. M.	N. W.	11°az	Snowing—bar. 72.
Ogdensburg	A. M.	S. E.	12°az	Cloudy.
Malone, N. Y.	A. M.	S. W.	20°az	Clear.
W'te Riv. Junc.	A. M.	N. W.	22°az	Pleasant.
Boston, Mass.	10AM	—	25°az	Cloudy, snow 16in.
Philadelphia	A. M.	W. by S.	29°az	Clear—bar. 29.18.
New-York	A. M.	W.	30°az	Cloudy—bar. 29.50

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 9.

By the arrival of the mail, as late as due, we have New-Orleans dates of the 2d inst., and Galveston dates of the 27th ultimo.

The stock of cotton at Galveston was 21,000 bales, and the receipts up to the present time in excess of those of last year 22,000. The estimated crop of Texas was 300,000 bales.

Ice formed in the neighborhood of the Colorado River on the 24th ult., and fears were entertained for the safety of the fruit trees.

The Indians of Bexar County were becoming bolder.

FROM ALBANY.

The Commerce of the Hudson River—Revival of an Important Project—The Ten Thousand Dollar Bribery Case—Report of the Select Committee—Character of the Testimony—The Free-Pass Bill, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 9, 1858.

After the stormy session of Saturday, the House settles down to work, apparently, with a will, but with little ability to make progress. Two sessions a day are to be held in future. To-day it was "general orders," and in their order only two or three bills of minor importance were considered.

IN THE SENATE

there is more work done, or rather projected, than in the House. This morning there were but one or two bills of general importance noticed or presented. One, offered by Senator JOHNSON, has a direct and important bearing on the commerce of the Hudson River. It revives the charter of the Company incorporated to construct a basin at Albany, and to build a ship canal from this city to a point below the Overslaugh. The act names some of the most enterprising citizens of Albany as Directors of the Company. The capital stock is fixed at $300,000, with the right to increase it to $1,500,000.

The improvement projected, it is said, is perfectly feasible. The route has been repeatedly surveyed by competent Engineers, who have all agreed that it was entirely practicable, and that the cost would not be more than would be justified by the advantages which would follow its completion. Indeed, it is quite within the limits to say that the entire expenditure would not necessarily exceed the amount named as the ultimate capital stock of the Company.

THE $10,000 BRIBERY CHARGE.

At the suggestion of Senator SPINOLA, the Select Committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the charge of bribery and corruption raised in the House, made a report this morning. The Committee of the Senate was made up of respectable gentlemen—they are all lawyers in good standing, and are by nature and education capable of fishing out truth, though she be ever so deep in the well. They exonerate Senator SPINOLA from the charge of having received any of "that $10,000." They don't appear to have found the first smell of $10,000, and, in fact, are inclined to doubt the existence of any such fund.

So far, so good. That is all very well, as far as it goes—but to ascertain how thick this coating of whitewash is, it may be as well to follow the course of the Committee, as see whether they make their conclusions by a legitimate route.

As near as I can understand the report, the Committee do not claim to have examined any witness except with a view of ascertaining who originated the charge that money had been or was to be paid for the passage of the Brooklyn Assessment bill. The Committee, on that line of investigation, were not very successful. Substantially, Dick had told Tom, Tom had told Harry, and Harry "didn't know where the devil he did hear it. It might have been in somebody's room—it might have been in the House, in the cars, in the street, or in some other place." That was the end of the track on which the Committee started; and having reached that terminus, they appeared to think their journey ended, and summed up with the whole case on the evidence they had obtained on that one particular line of investigation.

And they do this, notwithstanding Mr. DAYTON distinctly requested the Committee to afford him time and opportunity to procure the attendance of witnesses from Brooklyn, by whom he thought he could prove that money had been raised to procure the passage of the bill, and that, substantially, his charge was correct.

The Committee state this fact to the Senate, and they imply, through their Chairman, that they would have granted the request of Mr. DAYTON had not the Senate, on motion of Senator SPINOLA, instructed them to report this morning.

In the face of this explicit request—in the face of this distinct intimation on the part of Mr. DAYTON that he felt able and willing to procure witnesses who would substantiate the charge; and, notwithstanding the Committee were forced to make a premature and necessarily a partial report, in defiance of parliamentary usage, and in opposition to what any man must consider the justice and equity of the case, the main body of the Senate receive and adopt this partial report, unite in its conclusions, *and discharge the Committee from the further consideration of the subject.*

Of course this closes the doors of the Senate against the admission of the witnesses whom Mr. DAYTON expressed a desire to summon and examine. It shuts out any direct testimony that might have been adduced; and the verdict they render they expect the world to receive as final and conclusive. Gentlemen of the Senate, you will be mistaken. The people—your common constituents—will not be satisfied so easily. This charge was made, not "by an irresponsible correspondent of an irresponsible newspaper,"—(I believe that is the phraseology,)—but by a member of the Assembly, on the floor of the Assembly Chamber. It was made in a public debate on the bill for the passage of which it was said the money had been raised. You have deemed it of sufficient importance to require investigation at your hands. With all the formalities which the rules of the Senate impose, you have conferred upon a Select Committee the highest powers which the Senate possesses. While that Committee is engaged in the discharge of its duties, you demand a report. They tell you that the gentleman who made the statement on the floor of the House is desirous of summoning witnesses by whom he expects to prove the truth of the statement, and *after such information you discharge the Committee.* Is this right? Is it just towards Mr. DAYTON? Is it doing justice to Mr. SPINOLA himself? Is it doing justice to yourselves? Can Mr. SPINOLA or the Senate afford to go to the people for a final judgment, so long as there is a doubt remaining? Can Mr. SPINOLA and the Senate satisfy the people that the case should be made up, so long as Mr. DAYTON expresses a desire to continue the investigation? If you insist on a decision now, will not the people disregard the whitewash of the Senate, and, under the old Scotch verdict of "Not proven," leaving the inference that the result might have been different, had not the Committee, at the dictation of the Senate, prematurely closed the examination of witnesses?

THE FREE-PASS BILL

Is the standing order in the Senate. Whenever any light-artillery practice is to be gone through, that is set up as the target for the Committee of the Whole to blaze at. It was up to-day, and lasted the Senate through—a session protracted until all the Senators had to content themselves with cold dinners. Since its first introduction it has been so amended that hardly a word of the great original remains. An amendment, was adopted to-day, which requires a Railroad to pass stockholders free to and from the place where the election for officers of the corporation is held. This amendment was adopted by the Committee, at the suggestion of Senator MATHER, and will probably be adhered to by the Senate. It is said that at a meeting of the Directors of the Central Railroad, held last week, a resolution in favor of this bill was adopted by a unanimous vote. That was before the amendment was hitched on. I wonder if the Directors of the Central will indorse the amendment with the same unanimity? I think not. "Mrs. JONES won't like that." LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 9.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SPINOLA, from the Supervisors of Brooklyn to abolish the City Court. Also, to amend the charter of Brooklyn by regulating the trade of tinkers and peddlers.

REPORTS.

By Mr. ELY, favorably, to amend the Brooklyn Water Act.

NOTICES.

By Mr. FOOTE, to amend the charter of the Excelsior Medical College of the City of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SPINOLA, to open, grade and pave Montgomery-street, Brooklyn, and to change its name to Boundary-avenue.

By Mr. JOHNSON, to revive the act incorporating the Albany and New-Baltimore Ship Canal Company; the capital to be $300,000, with power to increase to $1,500,000.

By Mr. MATHER, to amend the charter of the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to prevention and punishment of crime.

To increase the number of Notaries Public in the City of New-York.

The consideration of the Metropolitan Police bill was then postponed until Thursday, 12 o'clock M.

The Select Committee on the bribery case on the Brooklyn Local Assessment bill, reported that the charges grew out of idle rumors entirely, and that they could find no other foundation for the charges made by Mr. DAYTON in the Assembly.

The Committee were then discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The bill preventing free passes from being issued by railroads, was debated to a late hour this afternoon in Committee of the Whole, by Messrs. SPINOLA, MATHER, STOW, and others. At 4½ the Committee rose and reported the bill to the Senate, and recommended its passage.

The question on agreeing to the report was laid on the table, when the Senate took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7½ o'clock the Senate reassembled and took up the special order—the Kansas resolutions.

Mr. MATHER offered as a substitute the Democratic Legislative Caucus resolutions in favor of the passage of the Lecompton Constitution through Congress and sustaining President BUCHANAN.

Mr. DIVEN moved as a substitute the Assembly concurrent resolutions, adverse to the Lecompton Constitution.

On this Mr. MANDEVILLE occupied the attention of the Senate until 9½ o'clock.

Mr. MANDEVILLE was followed by Mr. NOXON in a long argument, lasting until ten minutes to 10.

Mr. SPINOLA commenced speaking when he gave way to Mr. W. A. WHEELER, who offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That in his opposition to the present effort of the National Administration to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of the Territory of Kansas, Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, from the State of Illinois, is faithful to the true principles and spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska act.

Mr. SPINOLA insisted that the Senator from the Seventeenth District (WHEELER) had been discourteous in introducing his resolution, as he (SPINOLA) had only given way for what he supposed some ordinary tuvial motion.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER said that if he had been guilty of discourtesy he would have withdrawn his resolution.

The matter not being pressed, Mr. SPINOLA proceeded in his remarks, refusing to give way to a motion to adjourn.

Half-past 10 o'clock—Mr. SPINOLA is still speaking.

There is no prospect of a vote being taken to-night.

THE BRIBERY CASE.

Mr. DIVEN, from the Select Committee to investigate the charge of bribery as made by Mr. DAYTON in the Assembly, that $10,000 was to be paid for the passage of the bill relative to local assessments in the city of Brooklyn, reported this morning at some length.

The Committee say, "They have not considered it their duty to fix the responsibility on the party making the charge, so much as to inquire whether any member of the Senate had been guilty of the corruption imputed." They then proceed to review the testimony. Mr. SWAIN says the remarks as published in the TIMES was a true report of the remarks of Mr. DAYTON.

Mr. DAYTON says in his testimony that "on Friday, (26th February,) on his way to his home in the cars, Mr. LAWRENCE remarked that SPINOLA was to receive $10,000, and HANFORD half of it, for procuring the passage of the Brooklyn Assessment bill. I never heard the subject mentioned until Mr. LAWRENCE spoke of it in the cars." Mr. DAYTON further testifies: "In coming up in the cars on Monday another gentleman mentioned the subject to me—the gentleman was a member of the House. He said that he understood that $5,000 was to be paid Mr. SPINOLA, or that he was to receive $5,000 to secure the the passage of the Brooklyn Assessment bill." Mr. DAYTON afterwards gave as his informant Hon. Mr. BECKER, of Ulster. Mr. DAYTON also testified that Mr. LAW spoke of it to him in the House, remarking that he had heard of it; also, that Mr. HENDRICKSON said he had heard the same rumor. Mr. DAYTON concluded as follows: "My statement was made from what Mr. LAWRENCE told me."

After further review of the testimony, the Committee close their report as follows:

"There is certainly nothing to justify the slightest suspicion against the Senator sought to be implicated; and this investigation should serve to admonish members of the Legislature not to base grave charges against personal character upon idle rumor; and if the party giving shape and character to the rumor gave also origin to it, it should further admonish him against giving utterance to suspicions unauthorized by facts.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 9.

The Speaker, in pursuance of an order of the House, referred several portions of the Governor's Message to appropriate Committees.

The bill to abolish the office of New-York City Judge was referred to Messrs. SEELY, WINNE, JEREMIAH, CHANLER and MOORE.

Under the general orders, bills of private character were then considered.

The enacting clause in the bill providing for the publication and distribution of the proceedings of Boards of Supervisors was stricken out.

Mr. RICHARDS rose to a question of privilege, and moved for the removal of the seats furnished to the Reporters in the immediate vicinity of his desk. He stated that the so-called Reporters never did any business, but were three parts of the time in the seats of the members. They were a nuisance.

Mr. WEIR said if he occupied Mr. RICHARD's seat he would throw their desks out of the Chamber. These pretended reporters were lobbyers in disguise, and should go into the streets where prostitutes ply their trade.

Mr. LYNCH spoke on behalf of the reporters.

Mr. WEIR did not allude to the regular reporters of the House, who were gentlemen of ability and industry. No person had a higher respect for them than he had.

The Speaker explained that the reporters were designated by him at the request of the papers, and he could not be responsible for their characters.

Mr. CHAUNCEY drew attention to the fact that one pretended reporter, named H. C. PAGE, had drawn $30 as reporter of the New-York *News*, and then ran off. He was yesterday appointed a Collector by the Canal Board.

The Speaker denied that he had drawn any money.

The resolution to remove the Reporters' desks, alluded to by Mr. RICHARDS, from the Chamber was then unanimously adopted.

The bill repealing the law of 1857 in relation to the Canal Auditor was made the special order for a week from to-morrow.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly reassembled at 7½ P. M.

The general orders were resumed.

The bills creating four Districts of Superintendents of the Poor and Coroners in Kings County was referred, to be reported complete.

The bill directing the New-York Supervisors to raise by tax $75 per annum, for each child sent to the Juvenile Asylum from the City, and an aggregate of $20,600 for the building, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill for the relief of tax and assessment payers in New-York City.

Mr. CHANLER moved to strike out the enacting clause. Lost.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Personal.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that "the accomplished daughter of a fellow-citizen, a lady whose fame as an amateur of the piano-forte is familiar to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, is on the eve of going to Paris to become a pupil of the Conservatoire, for the purpose of perfecting herself as a performer on her favorite instrument."

A committee of the New-Orleans Chess Club have sent Mr. Howard Stanton a challenge for a match to be played between himself and Mr. Paul Morphy for $5,000 a side—the English player, in the event of being conquered, to be reimbursed $1,000 for traveling expenses in crossing the ocean.

The Glasgow *Herald* states that David and Robert Macdonald, the leading partners of the well-known firm of the Macdonalds, sewed muslin manufacturers, have transferred their industry to the New World, and sailed for New-York on the 13th February.

It is not generally known that Gen. Comonfort, Ex-President of the Mexican Republic, is the son of an Englishman who was a cotton manufacturer at Puebla, and who there married a Spanish lady.

Miss Cushman has just terminated a highly-successful engagement in New-Orleans, at the St. Charles Theatre, and will proceed thence to Mobile.

Dr. Baird is lecturing in Nashville.

HISTORY OF LIFE.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

Day dawned. Within a curtained room,
Filled to faintness with perfume,
A lady lay at point of doom.
Day closed. A child had seen the light:
But for the lady fair and bright—
She rested in undreaming night.
Spring came. The lady's grave was green,
And near it oftentimes was seen
A gentle boy, with thoughtful mien.
Years fled. He wore a manly face
And struggled in the world's rough race,
And won, at last, a lofty place.
And then he died. Behold before ye,
Humanity's brief sum and story—
Life, Death, and all there is of—GLORY.

NEW BOOKS.

If it had been the purpose of GUERAZZI, the author of the new romance of *Beatrice Cenci*, to render the name of an Italian hateful, and to cause a shudder of horror whenever Italy is alluded to, he could not have taken more effective steps towards the accomplishment of his object than by the publication of that work. He was a prisoner in a Roman dungeon for having rebelled against Papal tyranny when he wrote this history of the Cencis, and every sentence in it is a poinard directed at the heart of Romish lust and power; he infused the rancorous poison of his malignant revenge in every word that he penned, and cared not if he involved his whole country in the curse which he uttered against the objects of his vengeance. He gives as a type of the modern Latin, an exaggerated picture of one of the worst men that ever lived, and, as an indication of Roman tyranny and Papal corruption, the worst acts of the worst Pontiffs. The reading world will accept his representations and Anti-Papists will be strengthened in their hatred of the Romish Church by the revelations which he makes of its corruption and wickedness. But, it was not the professed purpose of GUERAZZI to produce such effects as these; his avowed object was to prove the innocence of Beatrice Cenci of the terrible crime of parricide, which has for so many generations invested the lovely face which is believed to be hers with a fearful interest. And he has perfectly succeeded. No one who reads the terrible story of Beatrice Cenci, which he has written, will ever again believe in her guilt. But it would have been better that the old tradition should have remained undisturbed than that such a history should have been written. No book ever before contained such a collection of revolting enormities; it is a foul libel upon human nature from beginning to end; there is a shudder upon every page, and the air seems to be filled with shrieks and groans, while clots of blood, dripping from poisoned stilettos, fill the vision as we read. The book commences with incest and parricide, and proceeds accumulating horrors until the close; arson, murder, robbery, assassination, parricide, fratricide, revenge, lust, incest, the horrors of the rack, the hypocrisy of priests, a father murdering his children, judges condemning the innocent to death, a son plotting the murder of his mother, a wife seeking the life of her husband, bandits in their caverns, priests at their revels, prisoners in their dungeons, criminals on the scaffold, are the materials of the history, which ends with a most revolting description of the execution of an entire family. The portrait of Francisco Cenci is really a master-piece of wickedness; such a perfect devil has never before been drawn by any author; the original was hideous enough, transcending the capacity of an ordinary imagination to conceive, but GUERAZZI has improved upon the reality, and created a monster whose unnatural combination of huge vices and demoniac instincts forms a complete and consistent character which frightens by its supernatural foulness, because it seems a possibility. The creator of this terrible image of the possibility of human depravity, after completing his horrible ideal, follows him into the next world, and imagines him, even there, deriving satisfaction from his own murder, since it was the cause of the destruction of his innocent children.

"Notwithstanding he endeavored to do great things, men and worldly affairs bound him like the shirt of Agamemnon, so that shortly to do good wearied him, then seemed to him contemptible, and finally he hated it. He turned to do evil, and said, like the devil—"Be thou my good!" The Titan's part pleased him, and it seemed a magnificent boldness to him to raise his rebellious head against heaven and challenge it. Every desire he turned to evil; as a means of rising to fame, he loved it with the delirium of drunkenness, and with the obstinacy of a calculator: to exceed iniquities then known he imagined the column of Hercules transported by him and new worlds discovered; he joined family ties for the pleasure of wickedly tearing them asunder: he nourished the dearest affections to crush them either under the blow of cruel mockery, or less painfully with a dagger: he did not believe in God, but he felt Him like a nail in the middle of his heart; and then he brutally blasphemed him, like the bear, who bites the lance which has hurt him, thinking to heal the wound: in short, a horrid mixture of an Ajax, a Nero, and a common bandit, Don Giovanni is a fragment of his character. He lived a torment to himself and others: he hated and was hated in return; he fed himself on evil, and evil killed him. He died as perhaps he would have chosen to die; since his wicked passions had gone so far to stifle all feelings of nature, that we may be permitted to suppose, that knowing himself to be now burdened with years, and his powers of injuring less strong, at least for a long time, his guilty soul exulted in the thought of the murder of his body, which would be able to send his whole family by a bloody path to their graves. I imagine to myself that I can see his wicked spirit blowing the fire which heated the instrument that lacerated the flesh of his son GIACOMO; swinging the club that broke his temple; and gathering in his hands the blood dripping from the axe which cut off the heads of his kindred, and bathing his bosom with it as if it were refreshing dew."

It has been objected to this book, and we think most justly, that it is too horrible, too ghastly, too revolting and too tragic for popular circulation. That it is powerful and fascinating, that it is full of sensations and shudderings, cannot be denied, and to the palled tastes of readers who are in search of a new excitement it will prove a *bonne bouche*. The *Castle of Otranto*, and such romances as the *Three Spaniards*, with the whole brood of Radcliffian productions and *Pirates' Own Books*, are very poor, tame and trumpery stuff, compared with *Beatrice Cenci*, in which "horrors on horror's head accumulate," until nausea and disgust must follow, as an inevitable consequence of indulging in such ghoul-like reading. But all the moral that lies in the story, all the good to be extracted from it, might have been obtained without wading knee-deep in gore, and encountering such horrifying spectres on the way. One of the critics of the work, who defends the author's right to deal with the subject in the manner he has done, asks: "What would become of the noble tragedies exhibited upon the Attic stage, if the gigantic crimes and sufferings of the house of Tantalus and the race of Labdacus had been excluded, by an over-fastidious fear of shocking the nerves of the Demos, as he sat upon the stone benches of the Dionysiac Theatre?"

But the Demos who reads popular novels at the present day is a very different sort of person from the spectator who sat upon the stone steps of the Dionysiac theatre. It is not the subject which shocks and disgusts him, but the manner in which it is treated. Our audiences sit in their cushioned seats and witness with great complacency the smothering of Desdemona by her colored husband, the murder of the good King Duncan, the atrocities of Don Giovanni, and the horrors of the last act of "Il Trovatore." But they could not sit quietly in their seats and witness the performance of Titus Andronicus, or of Pericles, King of Tyre. It is not the wickedness and outrage which we object to, but the manner in which they are represented. The tragedies of the Attic Stage are decent and moderate compared with the heaped-up horrors of *Beatrice Cenci*.

The translator, LUIGI MONTI, has rendered the original into very readable English; but his translation is full of verbal mistakes, perhaps inevitable to a foreigner, which a careful proof-reader might have corrected.

Among the heaps of ephemeral books which are unceasingly issuing from the American Press, it is most satisfactory to encounter a work of such permanent value, so complete in its execution, and so thorough in its treatment of a great subject, as *The City of the Great King, or Jerusalem as it was, as it is, and as it is to be*. By J. T. BARCLAY, M. D., Missionary in Jesalem. Published by STANFORD & DELISSER, New-York. Doctor BARCLAY has brought to the execution of his work all the great essentials for its complete performance. He had the requisite learning, religious enthusiasm, and opportunities of personal investigation. Jerusalem as it was he could picture from written history; Jerusalem as it is he could only depict from actual observation; and Jerusalem as it will be he can only conceive vaguely from the prophetic indications of Holy Writ. The most important and interesting part of his work is that which treats of Jerusalem as it is, which occupies but 189 of the 620 pages of the volume; but this portion of the volume is so full of accurate information, so clearly written, and so admirably illustrated, that no desire is felt for more. The subject is exhausted, and you rise from the perusal of it with a more vivid impression of the City of the Great King, and probably with more accurate ideas of its topography and the various objects of interest in it, than you have of many of the places you have visited. Dr. BARCLAY has no theory of his own to establish in reference to the location of the holy places; his sole object has been to investigate to the extent of his ability, so as to ascertain the truth in regard to them, and his candor and discrimination are so evident to the reader, that no doubts are entertained of the entire correctness of all his statements. The volume is an exceedingly handsome one, and the illustrations are not only very numerous, but of a very superior description. There are maps, steel engravings, lithographic views, wood cuts, lithotint engravings in great profusion, more than sixty in number. Dr. BARCLAY does not always coincide with the opinions of Dr. ROBINSON, in his great work on the Holy Land, but he professes the highest respect for him, and differs from him only because he had better opportunities of making his own observations.

It is not from Doctor ROBINSON only that he differs, but from nearly every other writer on Jerusalem, as respects the location of the holy places. Doctor BARCLAY has given to the subject a genuinely American feeling; his enthusiasm takes the shape of a prying curiosity for facts. He receives no theory upon trust, but insists on perfect accuracy of information. He is as exacting as a railroad surveyor, and measures distances remorselessly with his tape and foot rule. He is never for a moment carried away by the sacredness of his subject, or overpowered by the awful majesty with which the scene must be invested for every reverend believer in Holy Writ. If there be any exception to his rigid pursuit of the truth, it is in relation to the locality of the mission-house which he occupied, which he makes the scene of a fearful number of sacred events. Even in his interpretation of the Vision of Ezekiel, and the prophecies of Jeremiah and Zechariah, respecting the restoration of the City of the Great King, he is as methodical as the surveyor of a new city in the West, and not only gives us the dimensions of the millennial metropolis, which he limits to the moderate extent of a hundred square miles, but he designates the best route for railroads to approach the city, and speculates upon the probability of the banks of the brook Kedron, or the new river that is to flow through the city, being lined with flourishing mills of various kinds. Such matter-of-fact speculations as these, and occasional familiarities of language, may appear somewhat incongruous in connection with a subject which to ordinary people is invested with sacred awe. But it should be remembered, that to one who has resided three or four years in Jerusalem, the Holy City appears in a very different light than to those who only view it through the sacred atmosphere of their Biblical impressions. The City of the Great King is a real matter-of-fact, brick-and-mortar City, inhabited by a very matter-of-fact people, the delineation of whose manners is not by any means the least entertaining or instructive part of Doctor BARCLAY'S most valuable and instructive work.

One of the most superbly illustrated books that has recently been published in England is ATKINSON'S *Oriental and Western Siberia*, being a narrative of seven years' explorations and adventures in Siberia, Mongolia, the Kirghis Steppes, Chinese Tartary, and part of Central Asia. This was a route which had never been traveled by any Englishman before, and parts of it had never been visited by any European before Mr. ATKINSON. The object of the traveler was not to write a book of travels, nor to make scientific observations, his sole purpose being to make drawings of Siberian scenery; consequently he has not given the world so valuable a work as might have been anticipated. But it is, notwithstanding, full of amusement, and of information respecting a part of the earth of which we before knew as little as we know of the inhabitants of the moon. He traveled from Kokhan on the West to the eastern end of the Baikal, and as far south as the Chinese town of Tchin-si, including that immense chain called Syanshan, never before seen by a European, and over a large portion of the Gobi, over which GENGHIS KHAN marched with his army towards the West. He suffered much, encountered great difficulties, and was frequently at the point of death; but by his personal courage, and a passport from the Emperor of Russia, he was enabled to overcome all his dangers and difficulties, and returned home with his journals and the six hundred drawings which he made of the wild scenery he saw and the wilder tribes he encountered. In his published volume a large number of the pictures are printed very beautifully in colors, but in the republication by the HARPERS the colored pictures are omitted. The wood-cuts in the American edition, however, are very numerous and very good, and they present us with views of most extraordinary freaks of nature.

We have from ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS the two concluding volumes, III. and IV., of that noble work, *Annals of the American Pulpit*, by Rev. Doctor SPRAGUE. The two concluding volumes are chiefly occupied with notices of clergymen of the Presbyterian Church, furnished by a great number of writers, with historical introductions by Doctor SPRAGUE. The notices are brought down to the year 1855; but, in some instances, they extend to a later date.

The HARPERS have added to their "Classical Library" the Oxford translation of the works of TACITUS, revised, with notes. From the same publishers we have a very useful abridgment of Professor WILLIAM C. FOWLER'S English Grammar, entitled *The English Language in its Elements and Forms*, intended as a text-book for schools.

The celebrated yacht *Wanderer*, commanded by her owner, John D. Johnson, is described to us, by those who have seen her and sailed in her, as being one of the finest specimens of naval architecture now afloat. She is, from all accounts, the best as well as the largest yacht in the world, being 243 tons in measurement, and as fleet as the wind.

THE MORMONS IN EUROPE.

Letter from a Mormon Missionary in Denmark—Progress of Mormonism in Northern Europe.

LORENTZENS GADE, 504, D 5,
COPENHAGEN, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1858.

* * * Since last I wrote to you I have made considerable progress in the acquisition of the Danish language—my pilgrimage, therefore, begins to be more supportable. To be blessed with unimpaired faculties and yet be obliged, from Babel's curse, to move among one's fellow-beings deaf and dumb, is an experience anything but agreeable. Whether or not in the eyes of the natives I look stupid, I certainly feel horribly so; but I suppose I will get over this shortly.

In my former letter I said little of the Latter-day work in this country; but as I have just returned from visiting the Conferences, some items will doubtless be interesting.

In the beginning of December I started from this City for a tour through the province of Jutland, visiting all the principal towns, and making numerous calls in the country, as our brethren are here and there all over the province. Jutland is the largest island in Denmark, (which, by-the-by, is composed of several small islands, some of them resembling the "Tow-heads" in the Mississippi river, only they lack the fine, rich soil and the stately white maple,) and has the appearance of having been, at some period of the world's existence, covered by the sea. In some few places the country is undulating, and would look well only for the absence of trees and shrubbery; but generally speaking the land is low and flat, and to my eyes has a very hungry appearance. The Jyllander thinks, however, there is no place like it, and I perfectly agree with him.

The people are very industrious, and certainly the most strictly honest that I have ever met with. The country people are very plain and simple, and their dress as primitive as their manners. Male and female dress in home-made linsey and tow linen; and all ages, sexes and sizes wear the same kind of wooden shoes which their progenitors wore five hundred years ago. Those worn by the men resemble, in size at least, one end of an ox yoke, with a hole sufficiently large to admit the foot and put on and off with ease, after the bottom has been covered with straw. These are represented as being exceedingly warm, and they apparently are so, for no person is ever seen warming toes at the fire, cold as is the country. Fire, did I say? I don't think such a phenomenon was ever seen at a country-house in Denmark—I mean a real good old Yankee fire, that blazes up to the arch, throwing its genial influence to the furthest corner of the room, and before which the good wife can rock the cradle and knit, while the farmer sips his mug of cider, reads his paper, and both feel that they have something to live for, and are somebody in the world. To describe all the domestic peculiarities of this people would require more space and time than I have at my disposition. One thing more, however, I must mention. It is the prevailing custom to build dwelling-houses and barns under one roof—the stable being nearest to that part of the building used by the inmates of the house as their sleeping apartments. Being a little curious, I inquired the reason, and was informed that the sole object of this arrangement was to derive warmth from the cattle. Doubtless they gain their object. I thought that if economy was consulted in that arrangement, there would certainly be little expense in the surgical aids of lance and leeches. Their stables breed the finest fleas in the world, and none need apprehend inflammations and nervous affections. I speak from experience. Oh! my poor body while in Jutland—perhaps they liked Yankee blood. From their persistency of attack I guess they enjoyed it. However, in spite of this disagreeable experience, and their black bread and strong coffee, with horn spoons and finger-forks, I have had a pleasant tour, seen the country, learned much to me interesting, visited the Saints, attended the several conferences, preached the Gospel, borne testimony of the Latter-day work of the great God, and, I trust, have done some good.

The Scandinavian mission is prosperous, though difficulties to be surmounted are numerous. This Mission includes the Kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway; and in order to carry on the work over such a great extent of country, it is necessary to have many traveling elders engaged, who can go from village to village, and from house to house, bearing testimony of the truth, and spreading the printed Word. There are not the same facilities for traveling in this country as in England or America, and our brethren journey almost entirely on foot, which makes their transportation from place to place somewhat slow; nevertheless, they are very diligent in their labors and are full of zeal in the Redeemer's cause.

In the Kingdom of Denmark we continue to have peace, and are not disturbed in our meetings except now and again by some drunken rowdy. Our brethren and sisters are respected, and can find, quite as readily as any others, employment from Gentiles. We have baptized four hundred and seventeen in Denmark during the last half year.

The persecution of the Saints, in Sweden, continues with more cruelty, if possible, than before. Something like a petition for religious liberty was, a short time since, presented to the Diet, but has been rejected. The result is that the priests and civil authorities use all the power which the law gives them, to prevent the brethren from preaching or baptizing in the Kingdom. Many of the elders have been arrested and cast into prison, there to feast on rye bread and water for weeks together. I do not know of any being in prison at the present time. I think the last were set at liberty a few days since; but they have warning that if they begin to preach or make proselytes, they will not get off so well next time. Notwithstanding all this bitter persecution, the brethren are determined that the people shall have the Gospel preached to them. They continue to labor, very cautiously, and many people are anxiously inquiring after the truth. There have been one hundred and fifty-one baptized in that Kingdom during the last six months.

In Norway things are about the same as in Sweden, only the officers are not so inhuman in the execution of the law in the former place as in the latter; nevertheless, the brethren are frequently fined and cast into prison for baptizing. Fifty-five persons have been baptized in that kingdom during the half-year, making in all 623 baptisms in the mission for the last six months. We now number 3,353 souls. They are humble, willing to be taught, and are ready to do all in their power to build up the Kingdom of God; in short, they are a good people.

The elders who arrived in this mission a few months back have done the Saints much good. Elder IVERSON, who came from Zion with the hand-cart company of missionaries last Summer, has been among his relatives on the island of Als, in Sleswick. He has commenced to baptize there, which has caused considerable excitement. The Saints and many who were not in the church had long desired to see some of their countrymen who had lived in Utah return to preach among them. His labors, therefore, have been particularly beneficial.

The Scandinavian Mission has justly been considered the most prosperous of all our foreign missions. There has probably been more persecution attending the propagation of the Gospel here than elsewhere—indeed, the history of the missions establish that beyond doubt; but with it all never has there been such success attending the labors of the Elders. Elder ERASTUS SNOW, of the quorum of the Twelve Apostles, who founded this mission, arrived in this city on the 14th of June, 1850, and, though only a little more than twenty months in the country, accomplished a mighty work. Upwards of 700 persons were baptized, the *Book of Mormon* was translated and published in the Danish language, likewise the *Book of Doctrine and Covenants*. Several other standard works of the Church were translated and published under his supervision and a few original works published. He commenced the *Scandinaviens Stierne* in the Fall of 1851, which has now attained a large circulation among outsiders as well as among the brethren. Before his departure upwards of 300 of his friends gave him a public dinner at the Hotel de Nord, and privately many tokens of respect. Since his departure for Utah the labors of the elders have been quite as successful in proportion to their callings and spheres of labor, so that the mission has attained its present strength and important position, independent of the large number who have emigrated to Utah.

Utah!—Aye, that word has touched another string. The present hostility of the Democratic President against Utah has deranged considerably the arrangements of many of our brethren in this country. No less than one hundred and fifty families had sold and were ready to emigrate when the word came "No emigration to the United States." Tradesmen and laboring men can find employment and can squat down anywhere till the storm blows over; but those who parted with their homesteads and have been accustomed to have everything their own way, and just when they wanted it, find it another matter. What they will yet do is not determined.

Little is said here of the "Utah War," and much of that I suppose is gas. We get the papers in this office, and of course see what is going on in the camp, in Utah and in Congress. For my part I borrow but little trouble over it. True, wife, babies and all things that have any earthly endearments to me are in Utah, and I would not have them anywhere else, for they are among the people of God, and he can take care of them.

JAMES BUCHANAN'S sending troops to Utah seems to me the greatest piece of humbug that has been got up since BARNUM'S "Baby Show." However, if Uncle Sam has a few millions of dollars to spend, and a few thousand soldiers to freeze and starve to death in the mountains, all right,—the game has been his own seeking after. The old gentleman will learn, perhaps when it is too late to repent, that he is fighting against God. Yes, the Almighty built the batteries, bastions, towers, and parapets, and dug the trenches which form the bulwarks around his people, and I entertain the idea that Uncle will find he is a better engineer than the old man had taken him to be.

Yours, &c. J. W. Y.

THE MORMONS IN UTAH.

Extracts from a Letter to Governor Cumming, by Dr. Hurt, Indian Agent in Utah.

Dr. HURT, Indian Agent in Utah, has written a letter to Governor CUMMING, giving an elaborate representation of the condition of affairs in the Territory, from which we make the following extracts:

* * * "The doctrines of religious toleration and freedom of conscience are favorite themes of the Mormon missionaries, but many of their new converts have learned, by sad experience, that no such doctrines have ever been tolerated or practiced within the borders of this new Zion. To show with what vaunted applause the reformation above referred to was heralded to the world, I must quote from the pen of one of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S satellites, who says:

'When this reformation commenced, there was not a distillery, brewery, grog-shop, gambling saloon or house of ill-fame in the Territory. No rowdyism, incendiarism, prostitution, homicides, suicides, infanticides, forgeries or murders. What, then, says he, is the condition of the people, that they require reform?'

And in answer to this interrogation he brings up the old Missouri persecutions of twenty years ago as a cause of this necessity. He then breaks forth again in most enthusiastic adulation of the peculiar features of this work thus:

'This reformation bears no resemblance whatever to sectarian revivals. There is no excitement, no enthusiasm, no working upon the feelings of the people, nothing but a calm appeal to their judgment. Hence the fruits are different.'

In his beau ideal of felicity the mind of the religionist, in contemplating so exemplary a condition of society as is here portrayed, would naturally revert to this new Zion as the chosen seat of Divine interposition for the perfection of human happiness, and in prolific imagination picture in this reformation a glorious transition from earthly turmoils to a more perfect similitude to celestial creatures. It is to be regretted that so sublime a picture should ever have been encumbered with a *dark side* but that such is the case in this instance I shall endeavor to show as I proceed to discuss Mormonism in its relations to the constitution and laws of the country.

During the reformation a proclamation issued from the 'Lord's annointed,' announcing the solemn fact that the people had violated their covenants with God, and commanding them indiscriminately to bow at the confessional, and to repair to the streams of the mountains and be rebaptized forthwith. Under the execution of this mandate, thousands now in Utah will not be surprised when I say that I have seen men and women weeping in the bitterest agony of soul; and when I attempted to console them they would say that they abhorred the idea of being forced into a confessional, but dared not refuse. Others would say that they knew not wherein they had sinned, but that they dared not disobey the council. Again, those thousands will not be surprised when I say that I have heard their teachers announce to them on numerous occasions, in round terms that if they refused to obey the mandate they would 'get their d—d throats cut.' Poor creatures! Like flies in the spider's web, they would struggle to be free again, but after every effort sink down exhausted with the strong fetters of power more closely drawn about them.

That Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, is a clause of the Constitution which the Mormons feign to cherish and observe, but those in Utah who have felt constrained to differ from them conscientiously can testify with what imminent peril to their lives they have been forced to abandon the exercise of this sacred constitutional privilege. Under this clause of the Constitution the Mormons attempt to justify themselves in erecting a system of theocratic autocracy, which recognizes the shedding of human gore for the remission of sins, and have formed themselves into a religious body politic, with municipal regulations, institutions, and practices which reflect dishonor and insult upon the enlightened age in which they live. They have kept an organized police of banditti whose business it is to prowl about the domicil of the citizen, or crouch in some nook upon the highway, in the dead hours of the night, for the purpose of exacting under its sable curtain the penalty of their bloody ritual from some unfortunate creature who may have incurred the indignation of the priesthood. Under this system of pseudo religion the torch of the incendiary and the knife of the assassin are the chosen instruments of vengeance upon those who may have dared to lift their hands or voices against the authority of the Church. It matters little by what chicanery and falsehood they may have been inveigled into this society of abominations, the only hope of safety lies in their servile acquiescence in the will of those who have plotted their ruin.

These other clauses of the Constitution are disregarded or overlooked which declare that

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against all unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment by a Grand Jury.

Nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb.

Nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.

Nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

Here, Sir, are a few clauses of constitutional law worthy of our most ardent esteem and devotion, as forming the basis of civil liberty, the protecting ægis of the citizen's rights; but with what degree of good faith they have been observed by this Mormon hierarchy will best appear from the recital of a few incidents among many that have obtruded themselves upon my notice.

On the morning of Dec. 29, 1856, I was informed that the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court had been broken open the night before and robbed of the docket, official papers, and library of the said Court. To satisfy myself of the truth of this report, I visited the office rooms, where I met C. E. BOLTON, deputy clerk, and also Judge STILES and T. S. WILLIAMS, and to my astonishment found nothing but the office furniture remaining in the apartment. Not only the books, papers, documents, &c., of the Supreme Court, but the law library of Messrs. STILES and WILLIAMS had also been extracted. While we were yet lingering about the premises, it was discovered that a privy in the back yard had been destroyed by fire, the smouldering remains of which were still visible, and on examining the vault several books were found partly burned and still burning. I was a little surprised to learn from a letter published by Mr. BOLTON subsequently that the court records had been destroyed, as I do not recollect of his having made any allusion to their safety at that time. In a conversation with Mr. B., a few days after this occurrence, he told me that he was satisfied that the burglary had been committed by a party of mischievous boys, (whose names he did not mention,) but said that it would be useless to try to bring them to justice, as the evidence was not sufficient to produce conviction.

On the night of Jan. 8, 1857, in the western suburbs of the city of the great Salt Lake, the voice of a female mingling with the outcries of children was heard in the streets. Morning came, and with it the news that the house of MARY COLLINS, a poor widow, had been attacked about 11 o'clock at night, and destroyed by a band of midnight incendiaries. Mrs. COLLINS fled with her three children in their night clothes into the street, where the snow lay three feet deep, and every gust of the night wind pierced them to the vitals, and where they came nigh perishing before they found a charitable door.

On the morning of the tenth day of the same month, the house of CHARLES CLARK, in Great Salt Lake City, was attacked in open daylight by a band of ruffians and razed to the ground. CLARK had rented the house the day before, (paying the rent in advance,) and was just moving into it. He remonstrated, but to no effect; offered resistance but was overpowered. His wife cried for mercy, but was not heard. He then appealed to know why he was thus treated? to which the only reply was, 'We don't intend that any damned Gentile shall live in our ward.' CLARK and his wife were left standing in the street in snow three feet deep, not knowing where to look for shelter from the storms of a ruthless Winter.

On the night of the 13th day of the same month a band of ruffians repaired to the house of HENRY J. JARVIS, a merchant on the corner of South Temple and Emigration streets, in Great Salt Lake City, at the hour of 10 o'clock, and calling Mr. J. into the store-room under pretence of wanting to trade, clinched him by the hair, jerked him instantly over the counter, threw him violently upon the floor, and commenced stamping on him. JARVIS struggled for life, and as most of his assailants had loosed their hold on him for the purpose of stamping, he succeeded in throwing himself out of doors into the street. His wife and some female visitors, hearing the fracas and the cry of 'murder' in the well-known voice of the husband, fled also in consternation into the street, but the appearance of men armed with bludgeons frightened them back to their rooms again. Seeing that their victim had escaped, the incendiaries set fire to the house and retreated in the darkness. JARVIS reached the doors of his nearest neighbors and implored their protection, which was denied him on the ground of his being a dissenter from their faith. Finding that the ruffians had left, Mrs. JARVIS and her companions went into the store, and by means of snow succeeded in extinguishing the fire, which was kindled on the counter, and had not yet reached the walls of the building. At a late hour Mr. JARVIS returned to his house, accompanied by WILLIAM BELL, Esq., late a merchant in Salt Lake City, who remained with him during the rest of the night.

On the night of the 15th day of March last three men, two of them by the name of PARRISH, (father and son,) and one named POTTER, were most inhumanly murdered and butchered on the public highway, about a quarter of a mile south of the town of Springville, in Utah County. I am of opinion that if the testimony in this case shall ever be brought to light it will present one of the most bloody atrocities known to the catalogue of crime. The corpses of the dead men were literally riddled with rifle and pistol balls; the throat of each of them was cut, and the elder PARRISH had his cheek cut off and his bowels ripped out. With as little noise as possible an inquest was held over the bodies, which found 'death by unknown assassins.' And then, as if to add insult to injury, I have heard men attempt to justify the deed, by saying that 'they had threatened the Bishop;' and again, to satisfy the poor Indians who could not see any reason for spilling so much blood, that 'they had threatened the Indians.' One man told me in round terms that the less I could say about it the better it would be for me. I know nothing of these men—the PARRISHES and POTTER—except that they were dissenters from their Church. POTTER was a brother of WILLIAM POTTER, who was murdered with GUNNISON, and it may be that 'the Lord's secrets were in danger,' and that 'dead men tell no tales' is a maxim which they seem to understand and appreciate. The testimony in this case is now struggling for utterance in the breast of many an honest man and woman in Utah, and should it ever come forth will rend the veil of secresy, and show up men and measures in their true colors. That 'murder will out' is an old and pretty well-established maxim, and 'as the Lord reigneth, judgment will yet be laid to the line and righteousness to the plummet.'

On the night of December 24, 1856, a female who had recently arrived in a hand-cart train, committed suicide in the eastern suburbs of Great Salt Lake City rather than submit to polygamy, the existence of which had been denied by her teachers in England. Soon after her arrival she had been told that she must be sealed to the man in whose family she was then living, and on refusing to do so, she was informed in a peremptory tone that she would be denied protection and the means of subsistence from any source, and denounced as a prostitute. Such announcements brought her unfortunate situation too plainly before her. It was too much for the tender chords which bound her spirit to its mortal tenement, and the fatal razor was brought to its relief.

Here, Sir, is presented a catalogue of crimes of the deepest dye, most of which have been perpetrated in the metropolis of this new Zion, the capital of Utah, and the home of BRIGHAM YOUNG; and in respect to either of which comment is unnecessary to show that one or more of the above clauses of constitutional law has been most shamefully, openly and flagrantly disregarded. In the face of all these facts, DAVID O. CALDER, BRIGHAM YOUNG'S chief clerk and letter-writer, is eager to have it understood throughout the world that no such crimes were known in Utah when this reformation commenced—i. e., about October 15, 1856—but that all was peace, love, sobriety and good order. This, we are bound to believe, was the happy state of things in Utah about the time of this reformation. What, then, follows in its wake? Midnight plundering, burglary, ruffianism, arson, suicide and murder!"

Mormon Resources.

Ex-Elder HYDE has written a very interesting letter to the New-Orleans *Picayune* in which he discusses these three questions, viz: 1. How far the Mormons will resist the United States forces; 2. What are their resources; 3. What are the most effectual means to enforce their obedience. We quote from the Ex-Elder's letter:

"No question can exist as to their disposition to resist; the vigor and duration of their resistance must depend on their *resources*. These, however exaggerated by the love of the marvelous, or distorted for party purposes, or swelled by false reports, are not very extensive; but quite extensive enough to require a vast expenditure to exhaust, and a large force to destroy. Up to the year 1853, the Mormons had sold all their surplus produce to California emigrants, who furnished them with a market, and consequently induced enterprising merchants to import large supplies of commodities and luxuries to their settlements. Not one farmer out of a hundred had more provisions stored than would supply his own family beyond the expected harvest. There were no public granaries; the surplus stock was all driven off to California, and there disposed of for mules, money and merchandise: and, confident in the coming harvests, none thought of allowing property to remain idle in the form of stored provisions. In '54, '55 and '56, the crops were almost entirely ruined by grasshoppers, smut, the blueworm, extreme drought and scarcity of water for irrigating purposes. Thousands were dragging on a miserable and precarious existence by subsisting on wild roots and boiled weeds. The fearfully deep snows of the Winters of 1854, '55, and '55, '56, had killed off their cattle by thousands, and meat was an almost unheard of luxury. The little grain that had been stored previously to this date was all consumed, and still the people were starving.

Last year they had a very abundant crop of all species of produce, and but few California emigrants to purchase any part of it. But they had also a large emigration of their own people, who will have produced nothing. However abundant may have been their last year's harvest, and however large the crops of this year may prove to be, they will still have but a very inadequate stock of provisions to supply their wants, in case of a protracted resistance on their part, or in the event of their accomplishing their threats of burning their settlements and flying to the mountains. They can muster a force of certainly not more than 8,000 men and 4,000 youths, striplings of war. These are tolerably well armed, well drilled, inured to the saddle, acquainted with the mountains, and will fight fiercely and well. They will make good guerrilla soldiers. Their munitions of war will be very inadequate, however. Lead is scarce in the valleys. The article of gunpowder that they produced was very inferior indeed, and in very small quantities; and while it was true that each man was compelled to keep a certain quantity of both constantly by him, still as they were a sporting community, they used to waste a good deal in hunting and practice, and the quantity in the first place was not large. They imported considerable of both, last Fall, from California, but for purposes of war the supply is and will be miserably inadequate.

Their Indian allies consist principally of the Utes, the Sioux, and the Shoshone tribes; the Utes among whom they have settled, and the head chief of whom, ARAPEEN, is a Mormon; the Sioux, who remember with bitterness their late defeat at the hands of Gen. HARNEY and his men; and the Shoshones, among whom they have been traveling and preaching for several years past. There can be no doubt that in the event of open hostilities, these men will cause a great deal of harassment and trouble to the advancing forces; and by stampeding the cattle, burning grass, cutting off small detachments and destroying baggage trains, distract the attention, fatigue the horses, and delay the march of the United States army; and thereby render valuable service to the Mormon belligerents. The hope of plunder and antipathy to the "pale faces" would alone prompt them to active demonstrations, without the promises of the Mormons, or their vehement appeals to their love of their country, which they represent as about being taken from them by the United States army, or of their hereditary hatred to the conquerors of the "burying places of their forefathers."

The principal resource of the Mormons, however, will be the geographical position and nature of their country. So remote from the boundaries where a force sufficiently large for their subjugation can be collected, that the animals will be more fit to die, after transporting men and material for a siege, than to commence an active and obstinately defended campaign. Oxen and horses worn out with fatigue and insufficient food, dropping by hundreds every day, will cripple the cavalry arm of the force, and be all the more annoying when the cavalry arm is almost the only efficient one, and they have opposed to them a numerous, hardy, well-mounted, brave and tolerably provisioned body, thoroughly acquainted with the country, of which the United States troops will be quite ignorant. Their settlements are unapproachable but by narrow gorges, often not more than twelve feet in width, with mountains from two hundred to a thousand feet high, rising almost precipitously on either side; where three pieces of cannon on a barricade, defended by fifty men, and a small force of boys and women on the hills, could prevent the approach of an army, and great numbers in the advancing columns would only be an impediment in their own way, making every discharge of the besieged more murderous, and every rock or tree rolled from the hill tops more pregnant with death. This kind of country extends for at least 100 miles all round the Mormon settlements, and though presenting far fewer difficulties on the southern and western sides, still, even on these sides, possessed of wonderful advantages to the beleaguered, and of frightful difficulties to the besieging soldiers.

Still, however, protected by natural fortifications, however assisted by Indian allies, however supported by a rampant fanaticism, however encouraged by a blaspheming prophet, and, however inspired by an invincible bravery, scarcity of the materials of war, in the form of ammunition and provisions, would, in themselves, compel their retreat; and though they were to burn their houses and improvements at Salt Lake, return their farms once more to the howling and desert wilderness, made more desolate by the brand of fire, and then take to the strongholds of the hill tops, as they meditate, want would oblige them to capitulate—a shameful submission after a monstrous rebellion, a disastrous finale to their wicked and suicidal career. After having cost the country millions of treasure and thousands of valuable lives, destroyed all their own property and their own hopes, watered the scenes of their folly and their crimes with their own blood, entailed suffering and death on their wives and little ones, they would have to submit. To this they must come, for however expensive, unproductive or long delayed, when once Mormon weapons have drawn American blood, and enlisted American sympathy against them by rendering it obligatory on American honor to avenge murder and crush rebellion, the people would not, could not rest satisfied with anything less than complete subjection.

Any mind that thinks at all must feel such are the only possible results of a Mormon war, but is all this inevitable, and if so, how can it be best accomplished?

I firmly believe that BRIGHAM YOUNG is sincere in his convictions of the divine authority of JOSEPH SMITH, and of the divine origin of the Mormon system, but he is far too wise to doubt the consequences of willfully provoking the hostility of the American people. He is far too able a leader of men, and far too intimately acquainted with the nature and extent of his resources to entertain any other hope than of ultimate discomfiture and defeat. But, in pandering to the hopes of his followers, and exciting and increasing the fanatical confidence of his people, while he was doing that which alone could maintain his power and retain his people in their isolated and united condition, he was at the same time letting loose an avalanche which may control him in its fall. The very infatuation that he calmly fostered may carry him away in its whirlwind of wild fury.

He depends on the remissness of the country to meet expense; on the distractions that important affairs may afford; on party disputes as to measures and men; and has been careful to do nothing more than to cripple the advance of the troops, and prevent the less cautious of his followers from shedding their blood; to temporize between the anger of the Mormons and the wrath of the country. He, as yet, has not ventured beyond passive resistance, unless the burning of the Government wagons be an overt act of rebellion. The troops at Fort Bridger are secure from the attacks of the Mormons for this Winter. The Mormons know that what they have done, as yet, will not sufficiently arouse the country; and as the troops cannot make a move till May, or later, the news of their then-to-be-commenced hostilities would arrive in the States at so late a date as to render the organization and employment of any armament, large enough to accomplish their subjugation, almost impracticable for the season.

The present force could all be easily destroyed in Echo Cañon, at a distance of 70 miles from Salt Lake City, or at any other points on their route into the valleys. It is the true policy of the Mormons to delay active hostilities by every means in their power, and they will do so, *if only to keep the California road open for the transportation of ammunition as long as possible*. To fight the forces in Winter encampment would be to give up the advantage of position, and to have two armies in the Summer thundering at them East and West for vengeance. To leave them unmolested will inspire confidence in the soldiers and consequently in their dispatches, and consequently in the country, which is ever ready to pluck hope from any tree. It will delay preparations on a large scale, so as to render them unavailable till another year. It will allow snow, frost and sickness to decimate the ranks of the forces, and render them only a more easy and certain conquest when once they might resume their march. It will give the Mormon men the advantage of doing their Spring work on their farms, instead of most of their force being on camp duty, and the benefit of reaping another crop; besides the immense chance of the fickle public growing weary and disgusted with the whole affair, and feeling hugely disinclined to stir a step in the matter. These considerations will have great weight with so able a tactician as BRIGHAM YOUNG, and will regulate his conduct and that of the people he controls. *The Mormons have gone too far to retract*. They must resist to the last, or after having a passing brush at the United States forces, leave Salt Lake City for a more promising Zion. Either will destroy Mormonism for ever. To leave is to falsify all their predictions, to disappoint all the hopes of their faithful, to weaken YOUNG'S influence over the minds of the daring by a caution that they could not comprehend; and over the timid by blustering pretensions that he did not fulfill. To remain is to be finally destroyed.

If it be true, as reported, that the Mormons are fortifying all the passes, then they must intend remaining in the obstinacy of folly, else they would be preparing to leave; and if the outer settlements are being called in to protect the centre, then they must design resistance and not flight.

For polygamists to hope to settle in British America is folly. They demanded, in 1847, permission from her Britannic Majesty's Government to settle Vancouver's Island, and were refused. They intended reapplying in 1857, but found it would be useless. The prohibition that extended over the Island would, of course, include all other parts of the British possessions in America. A wearisome pilgrimage to British America—its inhospitable climate, deep snows and long Winter—would daunt the boldest heart among them. The Mormon community only exists by reason of the similarity of their history to the prophecies of SMITH. As soon as that similarity ceases, disaffection and apostacy would ripen among them and scatter them abroad; and there is nothing that could be wrested into a hint of Russian America in any of SMITH'S vaguest predictions.

Should the Mormons move at all it will be to the South, or to some one of the islands in the Pacific Ocean, where unmolested they might pursue their policy of government, till internal dissensions should break them up and disperse them—a wrecked and scathed monument of human folly. If they entertained any idea of moving South, to break up San Bernardino settlement, as they have done, would be absurd, because it would have afforded them a centralizing position, and be only a few miles from the Western coast, whence to take position or shipping, as they resolved on remaining or further travels; besides, giving them more land to cultivate and raise crops from, to furnish them with means of support in their toilsome march.

Everything tends to show that they are determined to resist, to hazard the whole existence of Mormonism on a furious blow; that, although it may recoil in desolation and destruction on themselves, shall yet leave a bloody imprint of their existence on the history of their times, and be a terrible immolation of the enemies of their faith. BRIGHAM YOUNG has gathered the stream till it must be lost in the cataract, even though it drags himself down to destruction in its fall! They will fight with the madness of despair, hoping for one of those extraordinary events that the madness of fanaticism could only inspire.

What the Government should do is obvious: To delay no preparation, to be deceived by no false seeming, and to have an army on the East and the West ready to crush all resistance, and the moral force of whose presence alone should be sufficient to destroy every hope of success in the most foolhardy; to afford means of escape to all unwillingly detained; to compel the submission of the Mormon leaders, and to put an end to the most alarming difficulties of the Mormon question. I am, Sir, yours truly,

JOHN HYDE.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION—A CORRECTION CONCERNING THE RATIONS.—The St. Louis *Republican* says:

"J. M. HOCKADAY, Esq., District-Attorney of the United States for the Territory of Utah, was in this city yesterday, on his way to Washington, having dispatches for the Government. Mr. HOCKADAY left Camp Scott early in January, and Henry's Fork of Green River about the 10th, and suffered no inconvenience from the weather until his arrival at Fort Kearney. He has been detained since he reached the settlements, by being upset in the stage, and was yesterday laboring under the effects of a very bad cold. Mr. HOCKADAY requests us to correct a false impression in regard to the troops at Camp Scott. *They have not been put upon half rations*, but it had been deemed expedient to lessen the quantity of some articles, at the same time that others were increased.

No mail had been received at the camp since November last. Gov. YOUNG'S message to the Legislature of Utah was published in the Deseret *News*, of the 23d December, although he must have known that Gov. CUMMING was in the Territory and exercising the functions of Governor."

Col. Orr Declines a Reelection.

We find in the last Anderson (S. C.) *Gazette* a lengthy letter from Col. ORR, in response to a communication addressed to him by J. P. REED, R. F. SIMPSON and others, requesting him again to be a candidate for Congress at the October election. Col. ORR acknowledges the compliment conveyed in the request, but positively declines acceding to the wishes of his friends. He concludes as follows:

"In discharging the arduous duties devolved on me, I have been actuated by an earnest purpose to maintain your rights, guard your honor, and preserve this Government by restraining it strictly within its constitutional sphere. I have not believed that the highest test of patriotism was found in vehemence of sentiment or violence of counsel, and have consequently coöperated cordially with national men from all sections in carrying out such a policy as would best promote your interests and the interests of this great country.

The prospect of retirement brings me gratification as well as regret. I have been in the whirl of political excitement long enough to covet quiet repose; I require rest and recreation. The long neglect of my private affairs imperiously demands my presence at home. I cannot longer disregard those obligations in justice to those who may rightfully claim, through the strongest and holiest ties of affection, my care and protection.

Your appeal to me to sacrifice my personal preferences and private interests in the present critical condition of public affairs, by consenting again to be a candidate, has been respectfully and earnestly considered. While I appreciate the honor you confer in making such an appeal, I distrust the possession of an influence to serve you more efficiently than others you may summon to take my place. If the future looks gloomy to the patriot, it will not, I trust, be the last occasion when an impending storm shall be warded off, and the sunshine of happiness and prosperity restored. If the storm should burst upon us, I have never doubted your courage to meet it, or your capacity to weather it. When the occasion arises, you will, I am sure, preserve your rights and vindicate your honor.

When I have leisure I will give you my opinions more fully upon the parties and politics of the country. I thank you, Gentlemen, for the flattering terms in which you have conveyed the wishes of the meeting you represent, and tender to my constituents through you, the deep sense of my obligation to them for their long, steadfast and generous support

I am, very truly, your friend and obedient servant,
JAMES L. ORR.

To Messrs. J. P. REED, R. F. SIMPSON, DAN'L BROWN, DR. W. ROBINSON, and others, Committee."

The Outrage Upon Americans at Jaffa.

From the Boston Journal.

The following letter, from Rev. WALTER DICKSON to his son, gives the particulars of the horrid outrage from which he and his family were sufferers, of which we have already had some account. The STEINBECKS (FREDERICK and JOHN) alluded to in the letter married the daughters of Mr. DICKSON:

JAFFA, Friday, Jan. 15, 1858.

DEAR SIR: With indescribable feeling I am under the necessity of addressing you at this time. An occurrence has taken place with us at which human nature shrinks with horror.

On the night of the 11th inst., about 10 o'clock, three Arabs called at the front gate and inquired if we had seen a stray cow, saying they had lost one. Son FREDERIC and I were both at the gate, and told them we had not seen any, neither was there any among our cattle. They pretended to doubt it, but after a short time went away. In about half an hour they came back, and called STEINBECK, and said: "We have been to see ABDELLAH, (our nearest neighbor's shepherd,) and he says the cow is in your yard;" and demanded admittance to see if it was so. We told them the cow was not here, and should not open the gate, nor let them come in. They scowled and threatened some, but finally said they would sleep outside the wall until morning, and then see if the cow was not here. We ordered them away, but it did no good, they remained, but said little or nothing. FRED. went into the house and laid down—I remained out. I took a ladder and set it up carefully against the wall, which is about eight feet high, and went up and looked over to see how many there were, and saw five. I then fired off the gun with powder only, that they might know we had fire arms. This is always our practice when an alarm is made by the dogs (of which we have three) or otherwise. I went into the house, and retired to bed, but had not lain but a few moments before the dogs commenced barking again furiously. I got up immediately and dressed me, and went out to the back-gate, where the dogs were barking. The Arabs had broken down the gate, but had not entered. I returned to the house and told FRED., who had arisen and dressed himself. I took down the gun, and we both went down towards the broken-down gate. As we were advancing FRED. said, "Don't fire, father." "No," said I, "you take the gun." He took the gun, and we advanced within three or four feet of the gate, when one who stood outside the wall fired obliquely, and hit FRED in the lower part of his bowels and groin with a heavy charge of buckshot. He fell, and said, "They have hit me! take the gun!" which I did, and fired at random through the gateway, not seeing any one, as they fell back behind the wall. I made my retreat into the house as soon as possible. FRED. had hobbled in before I did, and was lying on the floor, bleeding most profusely—your mother and MARY trying to stop the blood with cotton batting. He said, "Father, pray for me, that I may be able to bear it." He said he was faint, and asked me to give him some water, which he drank. I then secured the doors as fast as possible. In a few minutes we heard a noise at the door—they were trying to burst it open with a lever, which they soon did, although I held it as long as I could. As it flew open they retreated for an instant, and then five large, stout men rushed in, armed with guns, swords, pistols, and a large club six or seven feet long. With this one of them aimed a blow at my head with all his might. I threw up my right hand to ward off the blow, but he felled me senseless to the floor, cutting my head and wounding my hand. As soon as I recovered I sprang to my feet, and ran out to raise an alarm, but was followed and knocked back into the house. They began plundering, but soon left that, and caught MARY by the arm to drag her out doors. She caught hold of me and I hold of her, but they soon broke our hold by striking me with their gun. She then caught hold of the bedstead, upon which her two little children were sitting, and pulled it down. They succeeded in dragging her out, and three of them violated her person! They then caught hold of your mother, dragged her into an adjoining room, and committed the same act. They then demanded my money. I took out my purse, handed it to them, and told them there was all the money I had. They renewed their ransacking in earnest, searching every trunk and box in the house, and strewed the floors with their contents. Not finding any more money, they presented the muzzle of a gun at my breast and demanded more money. I caught the muzzle and held it above my head. They twitched it away and searched again, selecting such articles as they wanted, and tied them up in bundles. One of them caught me by the head, and with a drawn sword made a cut to take it off. I caught the sword with my left hand, which received a deep cut. Having ransacked the two first rooms to their liking, they went out, broke down another door into our store-room, searched and pilfered to their satisfaction, and came back and threatened my life by aiming the gun at my breast, which I threw up as before. This they did six or seven times. They inquired if we had a mule and donkey, and we replied we had. They insisted on my going to show them where they were, but I refused. They caught hold of me to draw me out, but let me go, and asked if we had a lantern. We gave them one, and they went out, looked in every nook and corner, and overturned everything they found.

When they had taken everything they wanted they went off, it being nearly daylight. FRED. lived about half an hour after he was shot. He made not the slightest struggle, as we perceived, when he died. After the robbers first came in, he moved partly under the table; after that, we saw him move no more. They dragged MARY out over his dead or dying body. They robbed us of most of our bedding, carpets, wearing apparel, and all our money, not sparing bread, silver spoons, table knives, (forks being useless to them were not taken,) and, in short, everything they wished; also ruined the time-piece. As soon as it was daylight I went to our nearest neighbor to request him to come and stay with the family, while I went to notify HENRY, who had stayed over night with your sister MIRA, as her husband is gone to Jerusalem. I then went to the city to notify the American Vice-Consul, and request Mr. SAUNDERS to go to Jerusalem and notify FRED.'s brother JOHN, and his sister, and Dr. GORHAM, the American Consul, and request him to lay the matter before the Pasha. The Vice-Consul of Jaffa went with us (with my head, hands, face and clothes all blood, just as the robbers left me) to the Governor, and he, with his *posse*, (Vice-Consul and others,) repaired to the bloody scene. Our number increased to thirty or forty before we reached home. FRED. and everything lay just as left by the murderers. The perpetrators are not yet discovered.

Our farming operations are, for the present, at an end, and we shall move into the city as soon as possible. Thorough measures are being taken to bring this matter before the Sultan and our Government. All foreigners here are equally interested. What the result must be we must wait and see.

From your pilgrim father,
WALTER DICKSON.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, March 10.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Trial Term*—Same Calendar as on Monday.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit.*—Nos. 290, 199, 119½, 345, 346, 348 to 354, 356, 357, 358, 360, 361, 363, 364, 365.

SUPREME COURT.—*Special Term.*—(Issues of law and fact)—Nos. 55, 56, 57, 58, 59. (Demurrers.)—Nos. 21, 23 to 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 471, 486, 444, 110, 510, 540, to 543, 545 to 547, 412, 462, 112, 185. *Part II.*—Nos. 585, 730 to 736, 738 to 745.

SUPREME COURT—NOTICE.

During the remainder of the month of March, Justice CLERKE will sit at Chambers from 10 A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M. All litigated motions must be noticed for 11 o'clock. *Ex parte* business will be attended to from 10 o'clock until 11, when the litigated motions will be heard.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

Jonet Hamilton vs. *Frederick W. Hamilton.*—Motion to discharge the defendant from arrest must be granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

THE WALL-STREET ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.

Peter C. Anthony vs. *James Smith*—In this action for assault and battery, and false imprisonment, the facts of which were fully reported in yesterday's TIMES, the jury brought in a verdict of $600 for the plaintiff. The plaintiff was accused of insulting the defendant's daughters. The defendant gave him a severe beating, for which plaintiff now sues. For plaintiff Hull and Stoecker; for defendant Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Barnard.

In the absence of Judge RUSSELL, the Court of General Sessions was held yesterday by Recorder BARNARD. Several cases were disposed of, though there were none among them of special importance.

William Severe and Catharine Carroll were placed at the bar for trial. One Nicholas Hines, on the 2d of February, met Catharine, and accompanied her home. The "panel game" will explain the rest. She pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years and two months in the State Prison. Severe underwent a trial, and was convicted. He was sentenced to three years and one month—just eleven months longer than he would have had if he had not put the City and County to the trouble of trying him.

Maria Tighe pleaded guilty to an assault and battery on Catharine Sullivan. The complainant was a poor child, who lived with the woman Tighe in the capacity of a domestic drudge. Tighe (sometimes pronounced Tiger) beat the poor little Sullivan unmercifully over the head with a poker. The assault was committed in December last, and yesterday the Court was horrified by the appearance of the poor child's *os frontis*. A physician who was present gave a verbal description of the wounds. The girl's wounds, after two months' interval, were shocking to behold. The Recorder reserved sentence, and Tighe who had been at large on heavy bail, was consigned to the Tombs, to await his Honor's pleasure.

Henry Walker and Samuel Prince, two colored men, were charged with burglary in the third degree, and pleaded guilty to petit larceny. They were withdrawn from society for the interval of six months, and till September next may be found in the Penitentiary.

Thomas Murray, a boy, was convicted of stealing a box of sugar from the store of Mr. Samuel J. Stewart, No. 412 Pearl-street. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

John O'Brien, a boy, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit burglary in the third degree. On Feb. 2 he broke into the store of Dora Housebeyer, No. 15 Avenue B. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Charles F. Jacobson, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny. There were mitigating circumstances, and he was sentenced to the City Prison for six months.

John Hawkins pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, committed in the house of Abraham Carpenter on Feb. 3. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and seven months. While being removed from the Court to the City Prison, he escaped from the officers, and up to a late hour last night had not been re-arrested.

Patrick Holland, a boy, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit that crime. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. His offence, specifically, was the stealing of a watch valued at $100, from Mr. Charles H. Haswell.

Patrick Nugent and John Murphy were charged with burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the store of Mr. Thomas Underhill, No. 181 South-street, on Feb 16. They are notorious characters, and were convicted. Nugent was sentenced to four years and seven months in the State Prison, and Murphy to four years and four months.

John Burke, a boy, pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree. He stole sixty-two calf-skins from Mr. Nicholas Cornell, on Feb. 10. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years and seven months.

Conrad H. Miller was tried and convicted for an assault with a pistol on Police-officer Wilson of the Sixth Precinct, at a drinking-saloon in Roosevelt-street, on Feb. 22. Wilson, though not on duty, and out of his Precinct, was called in to quell a disturbance, when Miller fired a pistol at him. The evidence did not clearly show that he meant to discharge the weapon. Hence, the Jury found him guilty of a simple assault, and the Recorder sentenced him to six months in the Penitentiary. The court then adjourned.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—MARCH 9.

Before Justices Osborn and Brownell.

At 9 o'clock the Judges took their seats. By a new arrangement Judge BROWNELL will preside conjointly with Judge OSBORN during the whole of the present month. Hitherto each of the Judges, with the exception of Judge OSBORN, has presided with the latter for a week at a time only. Judge OSBORN, who was chosen Chief-Justice by his associates, does not take turns with the others, but sits in this Court at each session. The Calendar was not large. There were 33 prison cases, 3 suspended cases, and 9 bail cases—45 altogether. There were very few convictions.

Robert Owen was proved to be a pickpocket. Ellen Fitzgerald, of No. 48 Centre-street, had entered a complaint against him, charging that he stole her pocket-book out of her pocket with $8 in bank-bills and silver coin, (March 3.) Ellen did not want to prosecute. An officer said there was a reason for her reluctance. *Clerk*—John says she's afraid of a gang of fellows up there. *Judge Osborn*—I guess that's true. *Counsel*—Well, if that's the case, let her give her testimony. I want to have her sworn now. *Judge Osborn*.—Let her be sworn. *Counsel*—It does seem to me that a person's case should not be prejudiced in this way before trial.—The witness was sworn and gave her testimony. She said she was in a crowd in Chatham-street, and suddenly she caught the prisoner pulling his hand out of her pocket; she discovered that her pocket-book was gone, but did not see what the prisoner did with it; she called to her husband, who was a little in advance of her, and he came and seized the prisoner and held him until officer Mahon, of the Sixth Ward Police, came up and arrested him. *Judge Osborn*—Any more witnesses, Mr. Spencer? *Counsel*—No; I thought she wasn't going to prosecute; that was the understanding. I'm instructed that there are more witnesses, but they're not here. I'd like to have the case postponed. *Judge Osborn*—Well, you insisted that she should be sworn. (To Judge BROWNELL)—How much? *Judge Brownell*—Four months. *Judge Osborn*—Find him guilty, and send him up for four months. *Counsel*—And you refuse the postponement? *Judge Osborn*—Yes, I do. He's had plenty of time to get his witnesses. He's been here since the third. *Counsel*—Oh, I know; he's been locked up all the time, though.—The prisoner was taken into prison.

Peter Sullivan was next arraigned on the complaint of Jeremiah O'Neill, of No. 306 Pearl-street, who charged him with stealing $10 in gold and $6 in silver from him, (Feb. 17.) The complainant was an Irishman, and could not speak English. The case was therefore postponed. The same counsel was employed for the defence as in the last case. *Counsel* (to the Judges)—You wouldn't postpone the other case for me, and now, when I don't want the case put off, you postpone it. I wish to Heaven you'd send us all down to the General Sessions. *Judge Osborn*—Send you. *Counsel*—It's a d—d farce, the administration of justice here.—An interpreter having been found, the complainant was sworn, and testified in broad Irish, exciting considerable merriment. His evidence was contradicted materially, and the prisoner was acquitted. The complainant departed, loudly bewailing the decision in his mother tongue.

The case of A. McKenzie Faire, who had been arrested by Officer Gardner, on the complaint of John W. Andrews, who charged him with obtaining goods under false pretences, was adjourned to March 23.

James Brower was brought to the bar charged with stealing three small brooms, worth 56 cents, from Giles Wright, of No. 112 South-street, March 6. Officer John H. Shyers, of the Fourth Precinct Police, arrested the prisoner. The complainant asked the Judges to discharge the prisoner, and they did so.

Thomas Weinhardt was accused by Richard Leslie, who resides at the corner of Prince and Johnson streets, Brooklyn, of stealing $20 worth of books, (March 7.) The case was ordered to the Court of General Sessions.

Martin Bruyes was tried on a complaint preferred against him by John Thompson, of No. 41 Columbia-street, charging him with stealing a horse-blanket with $0 50. Officer James H. Dunham had arrested him. The defendant was acquitted.

George Wise, desiring perhaps to become weather-wise, stole a thermometer worth $2 from the steamboat *John Potter*, lying at the foot of Vestry-street, North River, March 5. Officer McCord, of the Deputy-Superintendent's Office, effected his arrest, and Charles H. Partrick preferred a charge of petit larceny against him. He was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Merrick Williams, colored, was charged with committing an assault and battery upon his wife, who goes under the name of Delio Elliot, a very decent-looking white woman. The complainant's name was called several times, but she did not answer. "She's ashamed to come, I suppose," said Judge OSBORN. The prisoner was discharged.

Edward E. Bennett, proprietor of a drinking-saloon, was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery. Michael Wallon, of No. 66 Suffolk-street, was the complainant. Michael, who looked as if he had been badly beaten, said he had been in the employment of the prisoner, and the latter for some cause had ordered him to leave; that he staid, insisting that Bennett should pay him his wages, which the latter refused to do, and that Bennett finally ejected him and gave him a severe beating on the sidewalk. The affair occurred March 5. *Counsel*—Wasn't you very drunk there? that's the grand question. *Witness*—I wasn't drunk. *Counsel*—How much had you drunk that day? *Witness*—Well, two or three glasses of beer. *Counsel*—Wasn't you caught by him with a brandy bottle in your hand. *Witness*—(Hesitating)—Well—well—I don't exactly remember whether I was or not. *Judge Osborn*—The case seems to be proved that Mr. Bennett struck him. We find him guilty and fine him $5. The prisoner paid the fine with an air of disgust. He put on his hat and the officer made him remove it; he fumbled in his pockets, looking very much vexed; pulled out his pocket-book and placed the money on the Clerk's desk, then put on his hat again and left the Court room.

Charles Coulter was charged with an assault and battery on Alexander E. Porteus. Coulter, who was out on bail, did not appear when his name was called. *Judge Osborn*—Will have to send this to the General Sessions for forfeiture. *Judge Brownell*—He's forfeited his bail.

William Wilson was accused of stealing four silk handkerchiefs, worth $5, from John Swanton, No. 289 Grand-street, March 6. He was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

Zacharias Birnaham was charged with an assault and battery upon Karolina Davis, (Feb. 6.) He pleaded guilty, but said there were extenuating circumstances. The case was adjourned to March 16.

Thomas Downey, it was proved, committed an assault and battery upon Officer Thomas Walsh, of the Fourth Precinct Police, March 7, struck him in the breast and tore his coat.—He was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Mary McCann was sent to the same corrective establishment for two months, for stealing a shawl worth $3, (Dec. 1,) from Margaret Carroll, No. 88 West Sixteenth-street. Officer Rabineau had arrested her.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 9, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 53 bbls. Ashes; 4,009 bbls. Flour; 3,864 bushels Wheat; 21,675 bushels Corn; 3,230 bushels Oats; 1,636 bushels and 614 bags Malt; 768 bags Feed; 786 pkgs. Provisions; 1,104 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—80 bbls. Pots have been sold at $6 12½ ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls are quiet and nominal $6 25a$6 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported of 850 bags Rio at 10c.@11½c., and small lots of other kinds within our range; Java at 17c.@17½c.; Maracaibo at 11c.@15c.; Rio at 9c.@11½c.; Bahia at 9¾c.@10c.; and St. Domingo at 10c.@10¼c. No Coffee arrived during the week. The week's sales of Rio amount to 2,730 bags. Stock of all kinds, in first hands, to-day, 50,775 pkgs., including 36,800 bags Rio; 12,725 bags Bahia; 750 bags Maracaibo; and 500 bags Jamaica. The *Union's* cargo of 12,000 bags Rio will be offered at auction on Thursday, March 11. Pending this sale, operations are likely to be very much contracted.

COTTON—The demand continues active, and prices favor factors. Sales have been reported since our last of about 4,000 bales, including Middling, here, at 11⅞c.@12c. for Upland, and 12⅛c.@12¼c. for Gulf, ℔ lb. The heaviest sales, however, were of Cotton afloat, at prices indicative of a similar improvement.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, March 1, 1858.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept 1, 1857	7,819
Arrived since	1,128,599
Total	1,136,418
Exported to date	744,394
Stock on hand not cleared, March 1, 1858	392,024

FISH—The general inquiry is limited, but prices are firm, for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less active at former quotations. Sales 7,300 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 30@$4 35
Extra State	4 50@ 4 70
Superfine Ohio	4 45@ 4 55
Fancy Ohio	4 65@ 4 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 40@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 30@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is in demand at steady prices. Sales 630 bbls. Superfine to good Extra at $4 35@$5 50 ℔ bbl. Southern is less inquired for but it is firm. The transactions since our last comprise 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$8 25 for low Mixed to choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at former quotations—$3@$3 65 for Jersey, and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 12½@$2 25 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales by auction in Boston, yesterday, 2,750 boxes Oranges, at $2@$2 37½; 900 boxes lemons, at $1 60@$1 75; and 100 bags Filberts, at $6 30@$6 62½, all 60 days' credit. Sales by auction, here, to-day, 22 cases Prunes, (fancy packages,) at 10c.@14c.; 60 eighth bbls. Prunes, at 9½c.@9¾c.; 65 bags peanuts, at 50c.@60c., all cash.

GRAIN—Wheat has not varied much. Small sales only transpired, including inferior White Southern at $1 23 ℔ bushel. Corn is in better request, and prices favor factors. Sales 23,000 bushels new crop, at 70c.@71c. for Yellow, which is scarce, and 67c.@68c. for White Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye, Barley, and Barley Malt are unaltered. Oats are in moderate demand, and are worth 45c.@46c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 34c.@38c. for Pennsylvania; 33c.@37c. for Jersey, and 27c.@35c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—The receipts and sales of Hay have been limited during the week, at, however, unchanged figures. The weather has not been favorable for the forwarding of supplies to market. The stocks already here, however, have enabled factors to promptly satisfy the wants of their customers, at previous prices. We quote: Common to prime Bale Hay at 50c.@75c.; poor to prime loose Hay at 62½c.@95c.; Salt Hay at 45c.@62½c. ℔ 100 lbs. Straw was quiet throughout the week, closing with Bale at 45c.@55c.; Loose at 85c.@87½c. ℔ 100 lbs.; and Bundle at $2 75@$3 50 ℔ 100 sheaves. In Charleston, last week, about 2,600 bales North River arrived, very little of which found buyers, and the market closed heavily at 85c. ℔ 100 lbs. In Savannah, last week, a cargo of Eastern was taken from wharf at $1 ℔ 100 lbs. Stocks good; demand moderate.

HOPS—The demand continues fair, mainly from speculators and for the low grades. Prices show no remarkable change. We quote: Crop of 1857 at 4c.@8c.; old Hops, 2½c.@3¼c., cash, ℔ lb.

IRON—Is quiet at former prices, including Scotch Pig, at $23 50@$26, cash, and $26@$27 50, usual credit, ℔ ton. English Bars at $50 for common, and $58@$62 for Refined, the latter rate for extra, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Is stiffly held, but is inactive.

LEATHER—The demand for sole is not so brisk, yet prices are well supported.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate at former prices. New-Orleans 30c.@33c.; Porto Rico, 28c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado at 22c.@26½c.; Clayed Cuba 20c.@22c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered; 650 bbls. Spirits of Turpentine have been sold since our last, chiefly at 48c.@48½c., cash, ℔ gallon. Yesterday's reported sales reached 1,550 bbls. Resin is in good request, including common at $1 55 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered.

WILMINGTON, March 6.—Turpentine—No change; sales yesterday afternoon of only 175 bbls., and this morning 525 do. at $2 65 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 55 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs. No transaction reported in Spirits Turpentine. Resin—124 bbls. low grade No. 1 sold at $2 12½ ℔ bbl. Tar has advanced 5c., and 225 bbls. sold yesterday at $1 55 ℔ bbl. This morning 130 do. went at same price.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are stiffly held, but the demand is rather limited. Palm and Olive remain as last noticed. Linseed is up to 59c.@61c., cash, ℔ gallon, with a reduced stock and a moderate inquiry.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and cheaper. Sales 720 bbls., in lots, at $16 80@$16 85 for Mess, and $13 25@$13 30 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at full rates; 8¾c.@9½c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet, yet steady, at 8½c.@9½c. ℔ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at full prices. The transactions since our last embrace 300 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@10¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is in demand and is firm; the transactions since our last consist of 165 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $6 75@$8 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $17 50@$19 ℔ bbl. Butter is in good demand at full rates—14c.@20c. for Ohio; 17c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 24c.@26c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in request and is worth 9c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales here to-day, 130 tcs. ordinary to prime, at $3 25@$4, cash, ℔ 100 lbs. In Charleston last week, the movements in Rice were as follows: *Receipts*, 5,000 tcs. clean, and 70,000 bushels rough. The *Sales* included all the receipts of clean at from $3 12½@$3 75, chiefly at $3 37½@$3 50 for fair to good, ℔ 100 lbs., and a small quantity of rough at from 75c.@82c. ℔ bushel. *Exports*, 4,718 tcs. clean, including 1,588 tcs. to New-York. Freight to New-York, Rice 75c., by sailing vessel, and $1 by steamer, ℔ tc. In Savannah last week, there were *received* 109 tcs. clean, and 23,325 bushels rough; *sold*, 1,240 tcs. clean at from $2 87½@$3 25, ℔ 100 lbs., and 6,000 bushels rough at 75c., ℔ bushel; *exported*, 434 tcs. clean, including 130 tcs. to New-York. Freight to New-York, Rice 75c. by sailing vessel, ℔ tc.

ROPE—The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 3d inst. says: "Within a short time past, contracts to the amount of 6,000 coils city machine have been made, but terms have not transpired. Our former quotation was 7c., and it may be doubted if the prices of those private transactions surpass or even reach that figure. A portion of the contract was on time, the balance cash—probably at 7c. and 6¾c.—the rope already manufactured and made from hemp ranging from $125 down to the lowest quoted figures for good qualities."

SUGARS—The market presents no really new feature. Sales have been reported of 680 hhds., in lots, including New-Orleans, at 5¼c.@7c., and Cuba at 5¾c.@6¼c., with 850 boxes Havana on terms not disclosed.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 lbs. Prime, at 10¼c. cash, ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Is moderately inquired for and is steady. Sales since Friday last: 96 hhds. Kentucky at 9c.@14c.; 48 cases Seed Leaf at 12½c.@20c.; 23 cases Florida at 12c.@20c.; 28 bales Havana at 32c.; and 162 bales Cuba at 22c.@25c. ℔ lb.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, March 1:

Stock on hand and on shipb'd Sep. 1, 1857, hhds.	13,711
Received since	11,648
Total	25,209
Exported since	16,203
Stock on hand not cleared, March 1, 1858, hhds.	9,006

WHISKY—Sales—600 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 22c. cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet and rather languid. For Liverpool, Cotton 3-16d.@5-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour 1s. 9d. ℔ bbl; Grain, 4½d.@5d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 1s. 10½d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 3d.@2s 6d ℔ bbl.; Beef 3s. 6d. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods 17s. 6d.@20s. ℔ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d ℔ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ℔ tc; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d. ℔ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s; Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET, March 8.—Beeves—The quantity delivered at D. D. T. MOORE's yard during the week is 1,200. Prices about the same as last week; 4c.@5c. live weight; extra, 5¼c. About 600 sold to go East, 300 to New-York, and the balance to go forward on owner's account.

SHEEP—Receipts 800 head; mostly sold at 4c.@5c.

HOGS—In the yard, 1,310 head; all sold from 5c.@5¼c., live weight.

WEST ALBANY, March 8.—The following is a statement of the number of live stock received here *via* Central Railroad, for the week ending March 8, for previous week, and since Jan 1:

	This week.	Last week.	Since Jan. 1.
Cattle	1,908	1,686	15,319
Sheep	2,011	3,132	29,794
Hogs	1,301	1,833	35,503

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE MECHANICS' Club—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 7 o'clock P. M. Subject: *Pavements* and also *Photography*, particularly life size, full length portraits. Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Sec'y.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A SPECIAL meeting of the Chamber will be held at Clinton Hall, (Astor place,) THURSDAY EVENING next, 11th inst., at 7½ P. M. Subjects for discussion—*Report of the Committee on Location*—*New-York Warehousing Company.* By order. EDWARD C. BOGERT, Secretary.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The ninth lecture of the series will be delivered by GEORGE SUMNER, Esq., at the lecture room in the Library 2d av., corner of 11th st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 15, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Spain.* Tickets 50 cents; may be obtained at E. J. Brown & Co's, No. 145 Broadway; T. J. Crowen's No. 699 Broadway and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500. EDWIN J. BROWN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

NOTICE.—MR. J. D. CORDOVA WILL, BY REquest of the audience present on Monday evening, repeat his lecture on *Texas*, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at the Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the hotels and at the door.

FREE LECTURE.—HENRY WENTWORTH MONK, author of "the Interpretation of the Revelation," will lecture in Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on WEDNESDAY next, March 10, at 7 o'clock P. M. Subject—*God and Man.*

LUCY STONE WILL LECTURE ON THE *Industrial Disabilities of Women*, at Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City on THURSDAY EVENING, March 11, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets at the door.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETINGS in the Eastern section of the City, will be continued in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Ridge and Broome sts., during the present week. By order of the Committee. T. ARMITAGE, Chairman.
JAMES W. BISHOP, Secretary.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THERE will be preaching in the Church on Union-square EVERY EVENING of the week except Saturday, at 7¾ o'clock, preceded by a prayer meeting of half an hour in the lecture room.

REV. B. W. CHIDLAW, SABBATH-SCHOOL missionary in the West, will address the friends of Sunday Schools, in the West 25th-st. Baptist Church, near 8th-av., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—A GENTLEMAN LEFT HIS RESIdence, No. 172 West 19th-st., on the 24th last February, to go to Long Island on business, and has not since been heard of. He is about 42 years of age, about five feet eight inches in height, with large head, very prominent forehead, and is a little bald; he had on when he left a black cloth vest, with velvet collar, a black dress coat, a light sack coat and blue overcoat, dark brown pants, with figured stripe on the side, and black hat. Any information will be thankfully received and the person liberally rewarded at No. 172 West 19th-st., No. 304 9th-av. or at No. 212 8th-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HOME JOURNAL FOR 1858.
THE PAPER FOR YOUR FAMILY.

"Everything thought of or unthought of in literary circles appears weekly in the columns of MORRIS & WILLIS' HOME JOURNAL—spicy correspondence sparkling stories, dainty and memorable *morceaux*—together with a universal chronicle of facts, fancies, fashions, news, novelties. These are interspersed with running accounts of the progress and improvements of the age. Where else can such an attractive *melange* be found?"

By unceasing vigilance and industry, and by skill acquired in long and successful practice, we hope still to keep the HOME JOURNAL undisputed as the best family newspaper in the world.

TERMS.—For one copy, $2; for three copies, $5; or one copy, for three years, $5—always in advance. Address
MORRIS & WILLIS,
No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE BEST HISTORY OF IRELAND EXTANT—EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER have just published a history of Ireland, by THOMAS MOORE, 2 vols. 8vo cloth extra.
Also CARLETON'S last and best work, the Black Baronet, or Chronicles of Ballytrain. 1 vol. cloth.
EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER.
(JAMES B. KIRKER,) No. 371 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.—FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A collection of fine Paintings, amongst which is the great national subject of "Washington and Lafayette at the Siege of Yorktown," which has never been exhibited in this country and which would be very suitable for some military armory or club. Inquire every day, from 2 till 5 o'clock, at Mr. LE GRAND'S Studio, No. 709 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF
FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—FURNITURE.—Any one wishing to dispose of a suite of brocatelle or plush parlor furniture, at a low figure may find a cash purchaser for the same, by addressing FURNITURE, at this Office, with description and price. Must be in good order.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes will be continued until June 1. Pupils received at any time.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
EXTRA HOP! HOP!! HOP!!!
AT MME. SAUVACEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Admission 50 cents.

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GOLD WATCHES.
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD HUNTING-CASE
PATENT LEVERS,
CHRONOMETERS,
AND DUPLEX WATCHES OF ALL KINDS.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
G. C. ALLEN, Importer,
No. 11 Wall st., second floor.

OILS.

ILLUMINATING AND LUBRICATING OILS.—The Carbon Oil Company offer for sale Carbon Oil for illuminating purposes, which will burn in all kinds of coal-oil lamps; Lubricating Oil for light machinery, a substitute for sperm oil, but much cheaper, and Lubricating Grease for heavy machinery, railroad cars, &c., &c. Address CARBON OIL COMPANY, No. 79 Water-st.

COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL—WARRANTed very superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. Only agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

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THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
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BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner 21st-st., New-York.
Offer a large assortment of
THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

RARE BARGAINS!—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second hand Pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves, in elegant cases at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only.
T. H. CHAMBERS,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible-House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

$210.—MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD 7-octave piano-forte, round corners, carved desk, made by the best City makers, to whom reference will be given; cost $400 short time ago, full iron frame all round for strength; selected by a competent professor of music, with elegant stool. Apply at No. 358 Broome-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S celebrated pianos at greatly reduced prices. New-York pianos lower than ever. Pianos to let very low, and rent applied if purchased. A 7-octave rosewood piano for $115, cash. T. S. BERRY,
No. 485 Broadway corner Grand st., Marble Building.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH, PRICE $195, splendid 7 octave piano-forte, large round corners, full, rich tone, scolloped keys, celebrated City makers; is a $350 instrument, nearly new, beautiful iron plate, ornamented in gold; in perfect order. Can be seen at No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

PIANO-FORTES TO HIRE, WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF BUYING.—WM. LINDEMAN & SONS, No. 56 Franklin-st., near Broadway, offer for sale a general assortment of pianos, finished in the latest style, with all the modern improvements, at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

$175 WILL PURCHASE A SEVEN-OCTAVE rosewood piano forte, round and gothic corners, City maker of well known responsibility; originally cost $350, as good as new in perfect order, splendid tone, patent tube. Must be sold for the above amount, as the family has no further use for it. Call at No. 9 Bayard-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

STARCH FACTORY FOR SALE—IN MADISON, IND.—The Crooked Creek Starch Factory, situated in Madison, Ind., will be sold on the 31 day of April, 1858, on foreclosure of mortgage. This establishment is in perfect order, and the machinery all new. The buildings are of brick, large and convenient and eligibly located. Madison is situated on the Ohio river 100 miles below Cincinnati, is the terminus of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, has a population of 10,000; is supplied with gas and water-works, and in addition to its business advantages is remarkably healthy. On a small capital $20,000 can be cleared annually. The largest part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Title perfect. For information apply to JOHN WARNE, No. 262 Greenwich-st., New-York, or to T. T. CRITTENDEN, Attorney-at-Law, Madison, Ind.

THE ADVERTISER, NOW IN THE STATIONERY business, with a good connection, is desirous of obtaining the agency of some paper mills, especially for wrapping papers, of which he can sell a very large quantity annually. He would sell on consignment any other goods in his line, giving the best of reference. Address A., *Times* Office.

$4,000 TO $5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—In a respectable, established, cash business of seven years' standing, paying a net profit of from $7,000 to $10,000 per year. Unquestionable references given and required. Security given for the amount invested, if required. Address C. C. CHILDS, *Times* office, New-York.

HOTEL WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to rent a good business hotel in any part of the United States or Canada, or would enter as partner or superintendent in a first-class house. Can give unquestionable references as to capability, experience, &c. Address GEORGE R. DAYTON, New-York.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A PRACTICE, WORTH NOT less than $6,000 per year, a good office, etc., may be had upon reasonable terms, if applied for soon. Address MEDICUS, Madison-square Post-Office, New-York City.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE LUMBER BUSIness, with a cash capital of $6,000 or $7,000. Location good, of long standing. Address M. S., *Times* office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—A NOTE, DRAWN BY WARNER & LOOP to their own order, (and indorsed by them,) payable at the Union Bank, dated Aug. 31, 1857, at 8 months, for nineteen hundred ninety-five dollars, and sixty-three cents. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, payment of it having been stopped.
HUTCHINSON, TIFFANY & CO.

LOST OR STOLEN—A PLAIN GOLD LEVER WATCH, with a wide gold fob chain and seal; one side of seal with cherry-colored stone; the other side engraved with a steamship. Any person returning said watch and chain to the owner, J. D. S., No. 57 Chambers st., will be liberally rewarded, and no questions asked.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY,
No. 82 Broadway, New-York.

We, the undersigned, are prepared to transport to California the old State Bonds, exchange the same and return here with greatest possible dispatch.

We will undertake, for a fixed price, to transport, exchange and return said bonds, agreeing in case of loss to be at trouble of procuring new issue—or parties can mail to our house in Sacramento at their own risk, have the same exchanged and returned in same way. For rates, inquire at our office.

Having our own houses at San Francisco, and also at Sacramento, and sending Special Messengers by every steamer, we are prepared to do this business with greater safety and promptness than other houses. The Bonds do not leave our hands until returned to New-York.

The past-due coupons are purchased at current rates.

The act authorizing the exchange (a copy of which will be furnished on application at our office) provides for the funding of the past-due coupons when presented in sums of $500.

We will sell sums under $500, remit proceeds, less exchange, or buy to fill fractions, and receive pay here without commission. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

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IMPORTANT TO GAS CONSUMERS!
Give the new Burner a trial, and reduce your Gas bills.
THE MANHATTAN GAS BURNER CO.'S
NEW REVERSE PRESSURE
SELF-REGULATING GAS-BURNER,
WALSH'S PATENT.

Constructed on entirely new and scientific principles, warranted to save from 20 to 35 per cent. of gas, anti-corrosive, and entirely free from all blowing. Manufactured and now being rapidly introduced by the MANHATTAN GAS-BURNER COMPANY.
Office No. 546 Broadway, New-York.
A dollar saved is a dollar earned.
County and City Rights for sale. For further particulars, and pamphlets containing the strongest certificates of those who have used them, apply at the office.
G. H. BRONSON, Manager.

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STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
GEORGE W. DOW has this day associated with himself his son JOSIAH DOW. The business will henceforth be conducted under the firm of GEORGE W. DOW & SON.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.
Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
EDWARD H. MANN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.
Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. D. D. WILLIAMSON, JR.

JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM AND O. S. X. PECK have formed a copartnership as Counselors at Law and Proctors in Admiralty. Their law chambers are at No. 54 Liberty-st., opposite the Post-Office, room 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UP THE MEDITERRANEAN.
PLEASURE VOYAGE
BY STEAMER ERICSSON,
A. B. LOWBER, Commander.

The ERICSSON will leave New York on Saturday, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the above voyage, stopping a given number of days at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Constantinople, Athens and Naples.
Full steamer fare for the voyage, $750.
No berth secured till paid for.
For further particulars, apply to
DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st., New-York.

COLT'S PISTOL DEPOT.
COLT'S NEW RIFLES,
all sizes, always on hand and for sale by
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 91 Maiden-lane, New-York.
A liberal discount made to the trade.
ALSO, DOUBLE AND SINGLE
GUNS, RIFLES,
PISTOLS,
AND
REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.
BOWIE KNIVES, POCKET CUTLERY, PERCUSSION
CAPS, WADDING, &c.
Together with every article in the Sporting line.
FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF MONTAUK Engine Co. No. 22, held at the Engine-house on Saturday evening, March 6, 1858, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The preamble and resolutions offered by Alderman Lowber, and adopted by the Common Council on Monday evening, March 1, contain charges of such a serious nature against this Company, in common with others composing the Fire Department of this city, which are grossly at variance with a true state of facts, so far as this Company is concerned; and,

Whereas, The charges, if passed by unnoticed, would imply a full acquiescence in their truth; and

Whereas, A due consideration for our characters as individual citizens as well as a Company, require a public denial of every and all charges thus sought to be fastened upon us; therefore,

Resolved, That the charges indiscriminately made by Ald. Lowber against the Fire Department of this city, are, so far as this Company is concerned, totally without foundation, false and libelous in the extreme.

Resolved, That although we are willing to cheerfully perform the duties we have voluntarily assumed and are fully satisfied with the immunities we receive for the performance of such duties yet we most respectfully and unanimously decline to perform those duties as paid servants, and are ready at any time to yield the trust we now hold, with a full conviction that we have in every respect performed our duty as Firemen and good citizens.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions, signed by the Officers of the Company, be published in the Brooklyn *Eagle* and *Star*, and the New-York *Times* and *Leader*, and that a copy of the same be transmitted to Alderman Lowber.—BROOKLYN, March 9, 1858.
EDWIN HILLYER, Foreman.
A. R. MONCRIEF, Secretary.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS—At No. 159 Chambers-st. The entire stock of this store is now being sold out at private sale, in order to close the business. The goods have been well selected, and are now being offered at 25 per cent. less than cost for Cash only. City and country buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine. The stock consists in part of combs of all kinds, hair, hat, cloth and other brushes, buttons, fancy soaps, perfumery, pomades, shaving creams, &c., French dress and Chinese feather fans, porte-monnaies, purses, card cases, wallets and pocket books, musical instruments, &c., &c., No. 159 Chambers-st., between West Broadway and Greenwich-st.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c. Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

A PROFESSIONAL REPORTER AND Phonographic teacher offers his services to those requiring them. All kinds of reporting done. Class and private instructions given on reasonable terms. Best of references given as to competency. Address PHONOGRAPHER, *Times* Office.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white, are impervious to water, hot or cold, and protect the hands while engaged in housework, care of coal fires, &c. For sale at all Rubber stores and at No. 36 John st., up stairs.

LETTERS FOR CALIFORNIA TO BE forwarded per steamship NORTHERN LIGHT *via* Aspinwall and Panama Railroad, will be received, prepaid, at No. 5 Bowling-green, up to 1½ P. M., of WEDNESDAY, March 10.

FIFTY CENTS WILL BE PAID FOR UNmutilated copies of the MERCANTILE GAZETTE AND SHIPPING REGISTER, of San Francisco, of the date of Jan. 4, 1858 by VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., Advertizing Agents, No. 346 Broadway.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. Machine brushes made to order. The trade supplied.
JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

NEW REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—THE SUBscribers, having opened an office at No. 41 Pine-st., are prepared to serve those who wish to buy or sell real estate. PARK BENJAMIN, HORACE WINANS, No. 41 Pine-st.

CITY GUARD.—ARMORY NO. 639 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, MARCH 10, 1858.—ORDER NO. 5.—The parade ordered for this day is hereby countermanded.
WM. H. HALLICK, Commandant.

TO PRINTERS.—SEVERAL SECOND-HAND double-medium Adams' press chases, with shifting bars, wanted by JOHN A. GRAY, Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., New-York.

CHURCH AND REGULATOR CLOCKS, models, engravers' ruling machines, that work themselves, and light work done at low prices, at J. STOKELL'S Clock Factory, No. 26 Platt-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A CHURCH PEW.—ANY ONE HAVing a pew to rent, in either St. George's Church, Ascension Church, or in Rev. Dr. Alexander's, may address Box No. 1,971 Post-Office.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATERPROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST. ALSO, $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT-SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st., up stairs, and at No. 294 East 12th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FAIRBANK'S PATENT Dormant Platform Scales in perfect order. Inquire of J. W. SNYDER, corner Washington and Reade sts.

LIGHTNING RODS AT WHOLESALE.—Otis' patent, and no charge for patent right. LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 85 John-st.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large-size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. [illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, without children, can make arrangements for board in an elegant furnished private house in Madison-av. None need apply that are not willing to pay a liberal price. Address WARREN, *Times* office.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—By a gentleman, his wife and two sons, (young men,) in the vicinity of this City, on a route where the gentlemen can attend to their business daily, from 1st May. Address, with situation and terms, (three bedrooms wanted, where there are few or no other boarders,) A. B. S., at this office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife in a private family where there are few or no other boarders. Terms not to exceed $8 per week. Location not above 25th st. or below Canal. Address M. G. R., *Times* office, stating terms, location and accommodation.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIvate family, for a gentleman, wife and servant. Room and bedroom, with gas, bath, &c. Address, with terms and particulars, CADMUS, *Times* office. References exchanged.

BOARD.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house near Madison square would let to a small genteel family, with board a part of their house, including use of piano, etc. The best of reference required. Address W. E., Madison-square Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, a large unfurnished room, for a gentleman and his wife, between 9th and 16th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. Address S., box No. 701, Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND wife, in a quiet, private family, at a moderate price. Address MONTROSS, at this office, with terms and references.

NOS. 55 AND 57 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, at moderate prices. House first-class with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6.

NOTICE TO PERSONS SEEKING HOME COMFORTS—A young English widow lady from the city of London, occupying her own house, with a servant only, wishes the advance of a small amount of money, for which a large, nicely furnished front room, on 2d floor, with fire light and partial board, will be given. This is an opportunity seldom if ever offered, where all the freedom and comforts of a plain, quiet and genteel home can be enjoyed, free from the annoyances of boarders, children or others. The location is west of and near Broadway, and in the vicinity of Bleecker-st. Answer, for a few days, CITY OF LONDON, Broadway Post-Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 16½ hands high; one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriage Repository, 694 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—Italian Opera—The Huguenots.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Madame Louise Tournaire—Van Amburgh's Menagerie.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Green Bushes—Village Lawyer.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Coup D' Etat.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Sarah the Jewess—Magic Hands—Flying Dutchman.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Shoemaker of Toulouse—Ernest Maltravers—Scourge of the Ocean.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Bride of an Evening.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall	March 10
The America leaves Boston for Liverpool	March 10
The Cahawba leaves New-York for Havana	March 12

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The New-Hampshire State election took place yesterday, and, from the character of the returns received at a late hour last night, there is no doubt but the Republicans have again carried the State. One hundred and twenty-nine towns heard from gives Haile, Republican, 23.892 votes, and Cate, Democrat, 20,001. The Republicans have elected 146 Representatives as far as heard, and the Democrats but 72.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. Houston presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Texas, relative to a Southern States' Rights Convention, in case the Lecompton Constitution shall be rejected. The bill for the relief of Commodore Jones was passed. The bill for the admission of Kansas was then taken up, and considered until the adjournment, Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, making a speech, principally in answer to the arguments and assertions of Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina. In the House, the consideration of Mr. Quitman's bill for the increase of the Army by volunteers, was resumed, and Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, made a speech in opposition to it. At the conclusion of his remarks the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and proceeded to the discussion of the Kansas question. Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, made a characteristically violent speech, in which he announced his belief, contrary to the views of some of his friends, that the people of Kansas cannot change their Constitution prior to 1864. As Mr. Keitt is considered a sort of mouth-piece of those who entertain the extreme Southern views of the matter, this declaration is significant.

The nomination of Cook, as Postmaster at Chicago, was yesterday confirmed by the Senate in Executive Session. This result was anticipated, and was effected by a strict Lecompton vote.

The House Committee of Investigation appointed to inquire into the subjects of printing, engraving and binding, and the alleged frauds in connection with them, meet to-day to agree upon a report. It is expected that there will be two reports—the majority in favor of establishing a Bureau of Public Printing, or Public Printing Office to belong to the Government, and to execute all its work. The probable recommendations of the minority in this respect do not transpire. It is understood that the investigations of the Committee have developed some highly interesting and important facts relative to the manner in which these branches of the public service have been conducted.

In the State Senate yesterday, the petition from the Supervisors of Brooklyn, for abolishing the City Court of that city, was presented. Consideration of the Metropolitan Police bill was further postponed until to-morrow. The Select Committee appointed to investigate the alleged bribery in connection with the Brooklyn Local Assessment bill reported that the charges grew out of rumor only, and the Committee were discharged from further consideration of the subject. The bill to prevent the issuing of free passes by railroads was reported from the Committee of the Whole with a recommendation that it be passed. The Kansas resolutions were debated in evening session until 9½ o'clock. In the Assembly, the bill to abolish the office of City Judge in this City was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Seeley, Winne, Jeremiah, Chanler and Moore. Mr. Richards, in the course of the proceedings, rose to a question of privilege, and asked for the removal of the seats furnished to reporters in the vicinity of his desk, stating that the "so-called reporters" never did any business, but were three-fourths of the time in the seats of the members. Mr. Richards denounced them as a nuisance. After remarks by several gentlemen, the motion prevailed unanimously. During the evening session the bill directing the Supervisors of this City to raise seventy-five dollars per annum, by tax, for each child sent to the Juvenile Asylum from the City, and an aggregate of $20,000 for the building, was passed to a third reading.

Our Commercial column contains news of a startling defalcation which was discovered, yesterday, in the Union Bank, of this City, amounting to a large robbery of the funds of that institution by means of false entries and forced balances of one of the ledgers in the hands of a book-keeper named Brotherson. The first and main default occurred, it is supposed, ten years ago, with the collusion of a party in this City, who shared the plunder. The incautious display of piles of money in certain gaming-houses, where he was spotted by the Police, led to the discovery of Brotherson. He left the Bank on Monday, as if he were going to obtain refreshments, but did not return, and search was made for him in vain. Complaint was made to the Mayor, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. The sum lost by the Bank is not positively known, but is supposed to be nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

An attempt was made to burn down the College of Pharmacy in Philadelphia, situated on Zane-street, above Seventh, in the Ninth Ward, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The incendiary is believed to have been a person well acquainted with the arrangement of the building. The fire was confined to the room in which it was discovered. The books in the library were mostly saved in a good condition. The cabinet of specimens was almost all destroyed. The loss will probably be from $300 to $500, which is covered by insurance. Several other destructive fires are reported by telegraph this morning.

Vice-Admiral Mohmamed Pasha, and suite, were treated to a sleigh-ride yesterday, by the Reception Committee. They enjoyed it very much, and so did those who saw them.

In the Board of Governors the plans of Mr. Renwick and of Mr. R. J. Hatfield for a new hospital on Blackwell's Island were considered, the Committee having agreed to report in favor of Mr. Renwick. The President approved strongly of the elevation proposed by Mr. Hatfield, but after a warm debate, the Committee were sustained in their recommendation.

The Farmers' Club held their usual weekly meeting on Tuesday, when some interesting remarks were made on the raising of celery, on the cultivation of the new Chinese esculent as a substitute for potatoes, and on the management of land with clover as a fertilizer.

On Monday night some burglars broke into the wholesale silk house No. 75 Chambers-street, and stole $15,000 worth of silks. No clue has, thus far, been obtained of the burglars or missing goods. After having selected their plunder, the burglars attempted to fire the place, but, fortunately, they did not succeed.

The General Markets, yesterday, were active and buoyant for Cotton. Flour was not so brisk, but prices were maintained, especially for desirable grades. Wheat, Rye and Barley ruled quiet. A moderate business was transacted in Corn, at firmer rates. Groceries were in request, and were stiffly held. The movements in Provisions were rather limited. Pork tended downward. Freights exhibited no important change.

The Municipal Salaam.

If the people of this City were not long ago rendered impervious to shame in their corporate capacity, they would blush very deeply on reading of the manner in which the emissary of the Grand Turk was received by the authorities on Monday at the City Hall. We have now, for so many years, however, been gazing down into the pit of degradation in which our City Fathers have floundered, that no fresh exhibitions of folly or absurdity possess the power of surprising us. Ignorance of the arts of spelling and writing, habitual drunkenness, and the diligent practice of embezzlement have long been recognized as amiable weaknesses which in no way detract from the usefulness of a municipal servant. Mayor Wood made desperate attempts to get us to add forgery and swindling to the number, but we felt that we must draw the line somewhere, and accordingly excluded these two peccadilloes. We have all along, however, been anxious to confine the display of the failings of our Aldermen and Common Council to our own presence only. *Il faut laver son linge sale en famille* is as good a maxim in New-York as in Paris. Accordingly, when we wish to be stupidly and atrociously vulgar in our behavior, we should rather prefer that "distinguished foreigners" should not be made witnesses of the spectacle, even if they are of no greater importance than a Turkish Pasha and his aides. On reception days, we should like strangers to come in contact with the decency and respectability of the City, and we must wince somewhat at seeing ourselves represented by the heroes of corner groceries, and the idols of enthusiastic short-boys. The gorgeous Christian embassies at Constantinople, and the imposing military and naval displays with which the Christian powers have from time to time dazzled the eyes of the Ottoman world, have not yet sufficed to convince Turkish pashas that giaours are not all unclean beasts whom Allah has for some wise purpose suffered to pollute the earth. The jauntiest, daintiest, best-born and best-bred London or Paris dandy who saunters through the bazaar at Constantinople, has the satisfaction of knowing that every petty huxter whose stall he passes thinks him an impure dog, whom the Padishah's questionable clemency alone suffers to taint the sacred soil of Islam. It will require superhuman efforts on all part of the Kaffirs, whether European or American, for generations to come, to get well-bred Turks to regard them as even moderately decent and proper people, with whom true believers can associate without offence to both nostrils and eyes. The proceedings at the City Hall on Monday must, therefore, have done wonders in breaking down the adamantine walls of Mussulman prejudice, and bringing Turkey into communion with Christendom. The manner in which the sovereign people cast themselves upon Councilman Van Tine's eatables must have impressed the Ottoman Envoy with the grace and dignity of the popular manners. The vigor with which Councilman Van Tine defended the sherry and sandwiches from their onslaught, must have given him a fitting notion of the weight of our great public men in popular estimation, and the nature of the banquet itself must have impressed him forcibly with our tact and good taste. Four bottles of wine and ham sandwiches set before a Mohammedan official by way of refreshment, is a spectacle over which the spirits of John Hunniades and Godfrey de Bouillon must have gloated, if they could have only had a glimpse of it. It was bad enough to drag the unfortunate Infidel through a blinding snow-storm to be exhibited in a cold room to the ragamuffins whom anything unusual always collects at the City Hall; but to feed him in public on the two great abominations of his faith, was a master-stroke of fanaticism. Councilman Van Tine should have lived in the days of the crusades. We recommend the Reception Committee to send his Excellency a roast sucking pig, *en papillote*, to take with him for luncheon on the road, whenever he leaves for Washington.

We can only add that we heartily congratulate the United States officers upon the oversight which deprived them of their share of the feast. We are not yet so far gone as to wish to see the national uniform figure, in the presence even of a Turk, in a ceremonial in which Councilman Van Tine and Alderman Phillips played first fiddles. Mayor Tiemann has our cordial sympathies. The toil he underwent on Monday gives him an additional claim to the respect of his fellow-citizens. Many men in his position might have not had the moral courage to pass through such ordeals. Any respectable man who consents, cheerfully, as Mayor, to feed a Turkish Pasha on sherry and sandwiches in the Governor's room of the City Hall, and in company with Van Tine, Phillips, Boole, and a rabble vast and various, is entitled to the esteem and admiration of the whole community. This is an age of self-sacrifice *par excellence*.

Free Negroes in Kansas.—During the debate of Monday last in the United States Senate, Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, made it one of his objections to the Lecompton Constitution that it forbade the residence of free negroes in Kansas. To this Mr. Green, of Missouri, retorted that the Topeka Constitution contained a like prohibition. Mr. Foster said he could not believe it.

It is true, nevertheless. And the fact suggests the anomalous condition of free colored men in the United States. At the South they are not allowed to live, as it is claimed that their presence would have a disturbing effect upon the slaves; and, accordingly, the few who are tolerated resort to some evasion, such as the formal acknowledgment of an owner to avoid expulsion.

But at the North it seems not only remarkable, but inconsistent, that they should be excluded. Kansas, it will be seen, embodies a clause to this effect in her Constitutions. Illinois has her "black laws," which deprive all free colored men who enter the State of their liberty, compelling them to labor, under pretext of securing the community against the expenses of their presumed vagrancy. We believe that Indiana and Ohio have enactments similar to the Illinois black laws.

Prohibitory laws do not, indeed, exist in most of the Northern States. But the exemption is owing more to the insignificant number of the colored people, than to any favor with which they are regarded. If, from any cause, a large immigration of negroes should come into this State, or New-England, it would not be tolerated. There is a feeling in the minds of our people against free negroes, which is stronger by far than any mere prejudice existing at the South. We speak of the fact as it is—not to justify or extenuate. The negro question is surrounded with anomalies and difficulties. Nor are these confined to the South. We, of the Free States, have a share of them, and there is nothing gained by shutting our eyes to the realities of the case.

More News from Kansas.

Speaker Orr's Kansas Concealment Committee, though doing their best to suppress information, are not able, wholly, to succeed. They manage to dam up the official channels only; the telegraph and the press are beyond them.

A dispatch from St. Louis, printed in this morning's Times, conveys intelligence which might well startle the public, if any new outrage in Kansas could have that effect Calhoun, it will be recollected, when hard pushed about the Delaware Crossing frauds, wrote from Washington requesting the judges of election at that precinct to give evidence of the facts to Gov. Denver. These judges were about to do so, and, it would seem, intended to expose the rascalities committed there. We now learn—and the news comes through the St. Louis *Republican*, a strenuous advocate of the Lecompton Constitution—that in order to prevent the apprehended exposure, an attempt has been made to abduct the judges, and that one of them, Isaac Mundie by name, has been killed. Another fact which comes to us through the same channel is, that the clerks of the Shawnee Precinct gave their evidence before the Investigating Committee under threats of death.

This news will reach Congress and produce its effect. The Committee cannot smother that general and free investigation which is open to all citizens, and which sooner or later brings every iniquitous mystery to light. There is still time to receive further intelligence from Kansas. The deeds by which it is attempted to bolster up Slavery, and pass off the Lecompton Constitution as the act of the people, can yet be exposed.

It is stated that Senator Green intends to bring the Senate to a final vote on Monday next. Let him do so. He will find it too late.

The pertinacity with which the President urges the Lecompton Constitution, in the face of all the odium which attaches to that misbegotten instrument, is the most remarkable example of judicial blindness in our political annals. If, as is alleged, Douglas desires to overthrow the Administration, he could not possibly be more fortunate in the means furnished him. No enemy could have prescribed a more fatal policy than Buchanan has voluntarily adopted. To insist that Congress shall sanction a Constitution befouled with such villainy, indicates a degree of fatuity for which madness is too mild a name. No administration could stand under the load of odium thus incurred.

More Law's Delays.

A printed copy of Mr. Sluyter's report to the Assembly on the "causes of delay in Courts of Justice" has just reached us, and a reperusal of it suggests one or two remarks upon the points recently raised by our correspondent "B." This gentleman stoutly maintains that all the "eating of their hearts in comfortless despair," to which suitors are now subjected, is due to the smallness of the Judicial force, and by no means to the procrastination of lawyers. Schedule D attached to the report gives an accurate account of the proceedings in each of the Superior Courts in this City, for one hour after the Judges had taken their seats, on a day selected at random. We find that on that day the Supreme Court, General Term, was opened punctually at 11 o'clock A. M., and the presiding Justice proceeded to call the day calendar:

> "Twenty cases were called, a very small proportion of which were ready. *Some were reserved generally; some set down for a future day; and others wholly neglected by counsel on both sides, and consequently run down to the foot of the calendar.*
>
> The Circuit opened at 10 o'clock A. M. Until 10½ o'clock the Court and counsel conversed about other cases; the Judge then proceeded to transact the business of the Oyer and Terminer; the Circuit business came on at 11 o'clock.
>
> In the Common Pleas the Court was opened at 11¼ o'clock A. M., and fifteen cases were called, in only three of which counsel were ready on both sides. In all the others either the counsel had other engagements or witnesses were absent, or some other reason existed for not trying the cause, for which counsel, and counsel only, were responsible. In Part II. of the Trial Term the first case called was reserved; in the second the defendant's counsel was ready, but the plaintiff's was not, and he did not make his appearance for some time."

We must say that, bad as the above is, we think the day the Committee happened to select was a very favorable specimen, for in the majority of cases learned gentlemen are not half so vigilant. In our correspondent's last letter he somewhat shifts his ground, and asks for more judges, not so much because the present number is insufficient for the trial of causes, as because they have not time enough for study at their own houses. Now, the necessity for study arises mainly out of causes heard at special term before a single judge, or appeals heard at the general term before three. What effect will "B's" "special" judges have upon this department of judicial labor? Suppose he had his three aids fully engaged—would their labors lighten the study of the ordinary judges? The general term would have just as many arguments to hear, and, consequently, just as many legal knots to unravel, and the necessity for their working at home would be just as great as ever. The judges rarely sit longer than from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., and we think this is quite little enough for the transaction of business in court. There then remain, allowing them eight hours for sleep and two for their meals, ten hours of every day for composing their judgments in causes, to the hearing of which they have devoted at the most four short hours, and often not so much. As long as the court sits only a certain number of hours each day, if the judges display ordinary diligence, the proportion between the causes heard and the causes to be decided must remain the same. "B's" "special judges" would be a real aid, if the verdict of a jury or the judgment of the special term always finally disposed of a case. but it is notorious that it rarely does so. The parties, in cases of any importance, invariably either appeal on a point of law, or apply for a new trial and appeal from a denial of it. The result of B's change would therefore be, that the general term would be worse off than ever, and the libraries of the unfortunate gentlemen composing it would be converted into veritable chambers of torture. The "special judges" would occupy very much the position of masters in chancery, as far as their effect upon the final disposal of business would go, and we should like to know how many masters in chancery it would take to lighten the labor of the Lord Chancellor? If "B's" theory be the correct one, what we want is an extra general term attached to each court.

A Patriarchal Controversy.—Mr. Henry Edmond Spring Rice, presumably a Briton, and avowedly a friend of the late Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, writes a letter to the New-York *Evening Post* in vindication of the character of that gentlemen from a charge, preferred by some Western journal, of cruelty in the treatment of his slaves. The attack was made on the assumption that Col. Hampton once attempted to eke out the poverty of the corn-fields of the "sunny South" by supplying his negroes with *cotton-seed* for food, and that he persevered in the experiment upon those "vile bodies" until it had been proved a failure by the miserable death of many of the number. Mr. H. E. S. Rice does not undertake to refute this assumption, but confines himself to the general declaration that Col. Wade Hampton was a merciful and humane master, and altogether a better man, and more likely to be sincerely lamented by his slaves, than "any philanthropist that ever lived." We have no great love for philanthropists, and no rabid horror of patriarchs, and we are, therefore, not prepared to dispute this proposition, the truth or falsehood of which it is hardly worth while for the world to take the trouble of discussing. The maxim *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, however liable to abuse it may be, is fundamentally sound and wholesome, and as we have never heard aught of Col. Hampton, but that he was a worthy and generous man, whose father rose, honorably, from the lower ranks of South Carolinian society, and who spent his days and his fortune in a handsome, liberal, country-gentleman-like kind of way, we are quite ready to believe that if he tried a diet of cotton-seed for his people in a time of famine, he meant no more harm thereby than did the late Duke of Norfolk, when he made himself immortally ridiculous by proposing to feed all Ireland on curry powder. But we should be glad to know how our Southern friends contrive to reconcile the necessity of resorting to such expedients, with their magnificent asseverations of the agricultural wealth and boundless resources of the South, under the fostering sunshine and the fruitful showers of the great patriarchal institution.

Freaks of the Stock Market.—In the original "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," which appeared twenty years ago, the witty author published that ingenious fable about all the world having once agreed to give a simultaneous shout on a specified day and moment, under the belief that the noise would be so great that it could be heard by the men in the moon, who would probably give a shout in response. When the time arrived everybody was so intent on listening that no one shouted but a deaf old lady in Siberia, and, instead of there being a very great noise there was a very great silence.

An analogous circumstance occurred in Wall street at the commencement of the week. The financial news by the *Europa* was so favorable, the Bank statement was so strong, and the general feeling was so buoyant, that everybody felt there would be a sudden bound upward in the stock market on Monday, and therefore everybody was anxious to sell, and nobody thought of buying. The natural result was that, instead of stocks going up, they went down, and people wondered at the capricious freaks of the bulls and bears. There was not, in fact, anything capricious about the movement. It was the natural result of a perfectly well-understood cause, which, doubtless, some shrewd operator took advantage of. The truth is, that movements in the stock market generally go by contraries; and prices usually go up when, according to the theories of outsiders, they ought to go down, and go down when they ought, according to all reasonable calculations, to go up.

The Reporters Ejected.—We begin to have hopes of the Assembly. Yesterday, being the sixty-third day of the Session, that body expelled the Reporters. Wisdom is manifestly on the increase in Albany. Pity that the hundred days are more than half run out. Otherwise we should witness marvels at the Capital.

Mr. Richards made the motion for the expulsion. The Reporters' desks were in the vicinity of his seat, and annoyed him. He pronounced them a nuisance.

Mr. Weir agreed with Mr. Richards, and was even more truculent; advising that gentleman to pitch the offending desks out of window. He stated, what was probably true, that the pretended Reporters were no Reporters at all, but "lobbyers" in disguise.

Mr. Lynch (no relation of the Judge) raised an ineffectual voice in favor of the individuals denounced. They were cast out *mem. con.* and the House breathed deeper and freer.

It will be recollected that the Speaker assigned seats to a considerable number of persons, who desiderated the privileges of the House, including free stationary, &c, under the pretext that they were Reporters for divers papers in various parts of the State. These are the individuals expelled—not the *bona fide* representatives of the Press. It was an error to admit them at first, and they were tolerated too long. There are abundant opportunities for button-holing members without pursuing them to their seats. Mr. Richards is a public benefactor. When he shall be up for Governor we will seriously consider the propriety of voting for him.

Christian Pride.—The Hartford *Courant* remarks that "we compass sea and land to spread our Christianity, and after all, our converts here at home, and our leading Christians, are too proud to sit in the gallery."

Pride of position, of social standing, of personal consideration, is firmly rooted in human nature. It is to be feared the *Courant's* statement is true. To be meek and lowly is very well in theory; but actually to sit in the gallery cannot be thought of.

A Question in Arithmetic.—The Committee of the Board of Aldermen who have been investigating the various municipal frauds which have lately been brought to light, in making their report in reference to the over-payment of $9,000 to Mr. Erben, ask this extremely simple question:

> "Could any man acquainted with the ordinary rules of arithmetic, as Mr. Erben most assuredly is, subtract $9,000 from $15,805 and have $15,805 for a remainder? The Committee could scarcely come to any other conclusion than that he received the amount overpaid by the Comptroller, knowing at the time that he was defrauding the City or the property-owners out of the sum of $9,000."

We should say that any ordinary person, unless he was either an Alderman or a "municipal reformer," could not possibly have made such an egregious error; but it is very clear that "the ordinary rules of arithmetic" do not apply to such persons. They have an extraordinary arithmetic of their own, by which they have been enabled to subtract any unknown quantities and have no remainder whatever in the City Treasury. As the Committee very delicately say they could "scarcely come to any other conclusion" than that Mr. Erben received the $9,000 knowing he was not entitled to it, it would seem that they are not altogether sure of his arithmetical system being quite wrong.

The Abolition Convention.—It really seems to do our Abolition fellow-citizens good to get together once or twice a year and free their minds. Such a gathering was held in Albany on Monday. It was about equally divided between the colors and the sexes. The President was Rev. Samuel J. May. He generally presides at Abolition meetings, Woman's Rights Conventions, and Spiritual Circles. The telegraph informs us that the "customary resolutions" were adopted, one of which "condemned all other political parties as dishonest."

That resolution is always passed unanimously. We never knew it fail. The brethren and sisters, white and black, find huge comfort therein. Not one of them but is trained to speak to it. And to do them justice, it is a study to contemplate their skill in vituperation. Long practice has made them perfect. The gusto with which they denounce is prodigious. They hug themselves in an extacy of virulence, and grow sharper from year to year. Their milk of human kindness has been soured by the thunder of their own eloquence. What matters it that no practical good is accomplished? They can meet, and resolve, and rail in the most extraordinary manner, which seems to satisfy their ambition. It takes all sorts of people to make a world.

Obituary.

Doctor William Turner, who died at his residence in this City on Monday last, after a brief illness, was a native of New-York, and at one time a prominent politician when the Whig Party was in the ascendency. He was a son of the publisher of the old New-York *Gazette*, once the the leading daily paper of this City, and was for several years connected with it in an editorial capacity. He was Health Officer for the port by appointment of Gov. Seward, but had filled no other official position. As a medical practitioner, he was chiefly known as a disciple of Doctor Dickson of England, the author of the Chronothermal system of medicine,—and he published several books in relation to that reform. Doctor Turner married, a few years since, Miss Ogden, a sister of Mrs. Mowatt-Ritchie, with whom he became acquainted in consequence of reading a pamphlet written by her, giving her reasons for leaving the Episcopal Church and joining the followers of Swedenborg. Doctor Turner was not only converted to the Swedenborgian faith by reading the pamphlet, but making the acquaintance of its author led to his making her his wife.

Doctor Turner was a man of an enthusiastic nature, a warm-hearted and generous friend, and of most frank and amiable manners. He wrote with fluency and vigor, and adhered persistently to his opinions in science and politics, without regard to personal popularity. He was in his 56th year at the time of his death.

"Good Wine needs no Bush."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If you wish well to your advertising subscribers, would it not be proper for you to give them a gentle hint, that when one advertisement occupies a whole column, and sometimes a whole page, it is sure to prevent the sale of the article which they thereby hope to effect? The old adage instinctively rises to the mind—"Good wine needs no bush." For my own part, I make a point of never buying anything thus puffed; and I am not alone, as many others have made the same affirmation.

It is no loss to you Editors, I know, as you are paid for the space thus occupied; but it is a loss of a whole page—or less, as the case may be—to the readers of your valuable paper, as well as a loss, unquestionably, to the advertisers themselves. It is such a useless, such a silly conceit, that I hope they will advertise in future in the usual manly, business-like way.

MENTOR.

We print the above as a very good specimen of the numerous letters we receive protesting against allowing Mr. Bonner to occupy so much space with his advertisements of the *Ledger*. We may as well say here that this is a matter not entirely under our control. So long as we have an advertising department open to all upon certain fixed terms, we have no right to say how much or how little space any individual shall occupy with his announcements. Mr. Bonner sends in his advertisements in the regular way, and pays for them the regular price; and, so long as he does this, we do not very well see on what principle we can exclude or curtail them.

We commend our correspondent's suggestion, however, as to the utility of this kind of advertising, to Mr. Bonner's attention. Being a neophyte in this business, and having very little experience in it, he will do well to heed the rebuke of "Mentor."

Brooklyn Concert.—The citizens of Brooklyn, in spite of the cold weather, are working themselves into a fever of enthusiasm in favor of a new singer, Miss Marie Elina Cowran, who is to make her *début* in a concert at the Brooklyn Athenæum next Thursday evening. She is a pupil of the celebrated Bassini, who has consented to grace the occasion by his presence, and who is announced to accompany her upon the piano. Her friends have arranged to provide her abundant assistance, and the presence of a number of distinguished amateurs will insure an entertainment unusual in character and of peculiar interest. The young lady is a resident of Brooklyn, a member of a Brooklyn Church, and bears an irreproachable character.

Academy of Music.—The "Huguenots" with its admirable caste, scenery and appointments, will be played to-night for the second time. In this opera we have Meyerbeer's greatest work, and presented too in a manner which enables us to judge of it to the best possible advantage. The thousands of dollars that Mr. Ullman has expended on its production should be returned to him in a few nights if the appreciation of our public is what he supposed it to be.

The Charleston *Mercury* is advocating a steamship line between that port and Marseilles.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

Further from the John Milton—Five More Bodies Found—The Funeral.

A gentleman who returned from East Hampton on Friday last, states that twenty bodies had been recovered up to that time. The last body found was discovered at low tide, by Thos. J. Mulford, keeper of one of the life-boat stations, quite buried in the sand, with one of the hands only protruding above the surface. Mr. Mulford went off to procure assistance, and on returning the body was found buried a foot deep under the sand. This led to the belief that others were similarly buried.

Of the twenty bodies recovered only four have been identified, viz.: Those of Capt. Harding, Wm. Cottrell, (sailor,) brother to the mate of the vessel, —— Luscomb, (sailor,) of New-Bedford, Mass., and Wm. R. Taylor, (sailor,) of Westport, Conn. Nothing has yet been seen of Capt. Harding's son, or the officers of the ship. On Thursday Capt. Harding's coat was picked up by Alexander Gould, son of the keeper of the life-boat station at East Hampton.

Geo. Hand, the Wreckmaster, and the Coroner examined the coat, and found in one of the pockets a small bag containing some $400, principally in gold. The left sleeve was turned inside out. The money was retained by Mr. Hand until the friends of Capt. Harding shall claim it.

The fact of some ladies' knitting-work being found on the beach, makes it very probable that a lady was on board at the time of the disaster.

The body marked No. 6, among the first eleven on which inquests were held, is now supposed to have been a passenger, from the delicacy of the hands and other indications, besides having clothes made of materials not ordinarily worn by seamen, his overcoat, for instance, being of fine material, and with flowing sleeves. The body was supposed to be that of a person of 32 or 35 years of age, six feet high, with light brown hair and whiskers.

A bag containing a gentleman's wardrobe and a Bible was picked up by Mr. Mulford. There were no marks upon the clothing that would lead to an identification of the owner, but the following was written in pencil on the fly-leaf of the Bible: "Presented to John McDonald by his much esteemed brother, John Hinds, pilot of the boat *Julia*, No. 15, lost November 15, 1856, off Fire Island."

A copy of the funeral discourse upon the event has been placed, for publication, in the hands of a Committee of the ship masters of Sag Harbor and East Hampton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

East Hampton, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 28, 1858.

The funeral services of the sufferers recovered from the wreck of the *John Milton* have just closed. The old Presbyterian Church (the only church edifice in this united and peaceful community) was filled to its utmost capacity at an early hour. The tolling of the bell and a solemn and appropriate hymn occupied the attention of the great assemblage while the hearses (nine in number) were passing up the long broad street of the village, from the residence of the Coroner to the Church. The funeral service proper was opened by a hymn from the choir, under the direction of Professor Reeves; then a portion of Scripture, and a prayer by Rev. Mr. Gardiner, after which came the sermon by Rev. S. L. Mershon, the Pastor of the Church. It was an eloquent discourse, from Job, chapter xxvii, verses 20, 21: "Terrors take hold on him as waters; a tempest stealeth him away in the night." "The east wind carryeth him away and he departeth; and as a storm hurleth him out of his place."

The speaker had been much interested in the terrible event which had cast such a gloom over his quiet and secluded field of labor, and the feelings so deeply stirred gave a force and fervency to his words. The aisles of the Church were filled with ship-masters—many retired and many still in active service—from the adjoining parishes of South and Bridgehampton, and from the neighboring port of Sag Harbor, besides many residents of this village. The funeral procession, which formed at the Church, was headed by the two clergymen, followed by the Wreck-Master and Coroner—then the nine bodies, followed by the sea captains, as bearers; next by the seamen, and last, by the citizens generally. The colored population attended their two brothers to the grave without regard to place or precedence in the procession. The whole was done with perfect order and silence, and with becoming solemnity. They are buried in the old grave-yard at the south end of the street, but a short distance from the ocean; and strangers though they be, they have been attended to with sympathizing and brotherly care, and their resting place will be watched and shielded from intrusion like those of our own kindred.

GEO. L. HUNTINGTON, Coroner.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 4th inst. publishes the following: "The steamship *Thomas Swann* arrived here at an early hour yesterday, considerably behind time. Captain Post reports that the delay was occasioned by having to lie, for thirty-six hours, alongside the steamship *Atlanta*, which had gone ashore at Wimble shoals, about twenty miles north of Cape Hatteras, while bound from New-York to Charleston. The accident occurred on Monday, the 22d ult., and the passengers remained in that perilous position for a whole week, when they were taken off and brought safely to this city by the *Swann*. They left last evening for Charleston, by the steamer *Gordon*. Their card complains that they were passed by the steamship *Columbia*, bound from Charleston to New-York, soon after their vessel went ashore, but hat that vessel took no notice of them. It was thought that by proper efforts the *Atlanta* might be got off without serious damage."

Elwood Walter, Esq., yesterday received the following telegram from Boston: The schooner *Ocean Bride*, of Wellfleet, went ashore on Long Beach this A. M.; crew supposed drowned. British schooner *Pictou*, from Halifax for Boston, went ashore this A. M., near Scituate—bilged, crew saved. Since the above, information has been received that the crew of the schooner *Ocean Bride* (with the exception of Capt. Childs and Aaron Rich) were picked up by a fishing schooner that arrived in this city. They were in their boats three hours before being relieved.

Captain Mitchell, of the ship *G. F. Patton*, which arrived here Monday last, from Grenada, reports that in lat. 25° 40′, long. 75° 10′, fell in with the wreck of a vessel with masts gone and hull full of water, the last name on the stern of which, as near as he could make out, was "*Wallace*," hailing from "Milbridge." She had nothing on board except her anchors, was a new vessel of about 150 tons burden, and bore the appearance of having been abandoned for some time.

The steamship *Roanoke* leaves for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamers of the Stonington and Norwich and Worcester line, which were detained by the snow-storm, left early yesterday morning. The *Empire State* of the Fall River line, waited until her regular hour at 5 o'clock P. M.

The U. S. frigate *Niagara*, detailed by the Secretary of the Navy to assist in laying down the telegraph cable between Ireland and Newfoundland, was to sail from Quarantine this morning. Capt. Root sent down an anchor in place of the one broken in the Wallabout, which was the cause of detention. The following is a list of her officers:

Captain—Wm. L. Hudson.
Lieutenants—James H. North, Joshua D. Todd, John Guest, Wm. A. Webb, E. Y. McCauley, *Bancroft Gherardi, (Acting Master.)
Surgeon—*D. S. Green.
Purser—Jos. C. Eldridge.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—*F. M. Gunnell.
Assistant Surgeon—*Wm. G. Hay.
Lieutenant Marines—Wm. Stokes Boyd.
Chief Engineer—*Joshua Follansbee.
Assistant Engineer—John Faron.
First Assistant Engineer—*Wm. S. Stamm.
Second Assistant Engineers—*Geo. R. Johnson, Mortimer Kellogg.
Third Assistant Engineers—Jackson McElwell, Geo. F. Kutz, *Wm. H. Buehler, *J. H. Bailey.
Captain's Clerk—John W. Hudson.
Purser's Clerk—Edward Willard.
Boatswain—Robert Dixon.
Gunner—John Webber.
Carpenter—H. P. Leslie.
Sailmaker—Wm. B. Fugitt.
Acting Master's Mates—*Stephen R. Hudson, *A. M. Mason, *Walter Brooke, *Geo. Keyworth, *Jas. W. Goodrich, *Andrew Stockholm.

The officers marked thus * were not in the ship on the first expedition.

RECAPITULATION.

Officers and men	287
Engineer Corps	67
Marine Guard	50
Total	404

At the Navy-Yard.

The Secretary of the Navy has transmitted to all the Navy Yards and Stations of the United States, the following General Order:

In respect to the memory of the late Commodore Matthew C. Perry, who expired at his residence in the City of New-York on the morning of the 4th inst., and as a testimonial to his long and distinguished services in the Navy of his country, the flags of the Navy Yards, Stations and vessels of commission will be hoisted at half mast, and thirteen minute guns fired at noon on the day after the receipt of this order.

Officers of the Navy and of the Marine Corps will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

Navy Department, March 5, 1858.

Commander Schenck fired a salute of thirteen minute guns, (Commodore's salute,) from the *North Caro-*

Ina, during the moving of the funeral procession on Saturday. The regular salute of thirteen guns was fired at the Yard yesterday at noon, in obedience to the order of the Secretary of the Navy.

For the machine-shop there is in course of construction at Philadelphia, a large lot of machines, tools, &c., among them a double lathe 44 feet long, having a bedplate weighing some 14 tons. This lathe will plane an object 16 feet long, 6 feet wide and 6 feet high. These works, when completed, will turn out any description of iron work required in the Yard.

The steam propeller *Dispatch* went to sea on Saturday under sealed orders. Her destination is not known at the Navy-Yard. There is a rumor (not at the Yard) that she is bound to Mississippi to look after the slavers, which are supposed to have their rendezvous at Pearl River.

To-day the officers of the Navy and of the Marine Corps pay their respects to the Turkish Rear-Admiral at his quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel. To-morrow the Admiral and his suite will visit the Yard and the ships in commission.

The *Wabash* is in hand, and being rapidly fitted for her new cruise to the Mediterranean.

One hundred and ninety men have been added to the effective force in the Yard since the arrival of the *Wabash* and *St. Louis*. The whole number employed is now 1,190.

Vice-Admiral Mohammed Pasha Takes a Sleigh-Ride and a Dinner.

We have already chronicled the effect of the foul weather of Monday upon the nerves and aspirations of Alderman Boole and Councilman Van Tine, the principal members of the Committee appointed to do honor to Vice-Admiral Mohammed Pasha and suite. They were very much affected—so much so that they spent the entire of the following night in bewailing the climatological misfortunes of the day, and in beseeching Old Winter to smile upon them. They assured him that he could not last much longer at best; and with tear-damped supplications for a change of weather, they strove to smooth his wrinkled front, and induce him, for the benefit of his friends, to be as genial as he could conveniently, during the few days that remain of those that are allotted to him by the makers of comic almanacs. There are tones and tears that touch the toughest and soften the hardest of hearts. Alderman Boole and Councilman Van Tine had a stock on hand, and they were willing to expend them for the benefit of the Vice-Admiral and suite. They poured them into the old sinner without ceasing. At 4 A. M. of yesterday the symptoms were pronounced favorable. At 6 o'clock it was thought he had puckered a little. At 8 o'clock he had puckered a good deal; at 9 he smiled; he laughed at 10, and at 11 he was on a broad grin. So were the Alderman and Councilman. "A sensation sleigh-ride for the Vice-Admiral," said Alderman Boole. "Ditto, by jingo," said Councilman Van Tine. And then an Alderman and a Councilman might have been seen wending their way, with lengthened tread, to the oriental parlor of the St. Nicholas. The Vice-Admiral was seen. He had letters to write and two of his suite were unwell. Ah! well, but the sleighing was fine and Messrs. Acker & Colyer had tendered six horses and their best sleigh—a splendid turnout, with Ten Broeck to drive. That altered the case. If he should not go, somebody, who intended a kindness, would be disappointed. He would go—just for a short ride; and Hassan Bey, and the Turkish Consul and Mr. Oscanyon, the interpreter, would accompany him. What more could Reception Committee desire. In a few minutes the equipage drew up in front of the St. Nicholas. The parties named were soon ready, and, in the presence of several hundred curious eyes, they entered the sleigh accompanied by the Committee, Mr. Theodore Nims, their Secretary; Mr. McClenachan, Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, and others. The driver put on the string, and amid the cheers of men and the smiles of women, the sleighing party went jingling down Broadway. In the hurry of starting, the route was not well defined; therefore a consultation was held as to what would be of most interest to the Vice-Admiral. One gentleman recommended the Bowling-green and the Battery, but all the rest agreed upon a view of the new Times Building. The Vice-Admiral commended their choice, and so it was settled. On the way down, the interest of those in the street, and at the windows was great, and exhibited itself in an unusual variety of ways. Old women stopped and stared, and resolved to tell their neighbors that they had seen the Grand Turks. Young ladies tittered and blushed—they were sure either the Vice-Admiral or the other handsome man (Hassan Bey) had noticed them. Young bloods, with fast teams, shouted "Go in lemons, while you can;" and Gen. Wheat, as he dashed by at 2.40 speed raised his hat, and bowed with his accustomed gracefulness. Some unmannerly fellows, who had been treading the former day's proceedings in the Council Chamber, lay back and laughed, as vulgar men often do. Little boys tried to keep in sight, shouting, "Hurra for the Grand Pasha," all the while. Three colored boys, outstripping the others, had got nearly a block ahead of the rest, when they were arrested by a corresponding number of policemen, who had just emerged from an adjacent saloon, and seeing the lads in a high fever of excitement, thought they had been stealing. So went the party down Broadway, leaving much excitement behind, and creating more as they passed along. As they passed the Astor House, the men on the steps smiled, and the ladies at the parlor windows waved their handkerchiefs. The Vice-Admiral bowed gracefully, and the party passed on to the object of their visit down town. Turning around the lower end of the City Hall Park, the Vice-Admiral enjoyed a fine view of the Park front of the Times building. He thought it an imposing structure, and spoke well of the architectural design. They then passed the lower end and up the Nassau-street side, gazing and admiring as they moved along. Arrived at the Times *plaza*, they drove to near the centre, and paused a few moments to get the effect of the minor ornamental front. When the Vice-Admiral had feasted his eyes sufficiently, and given vent to his feelings, after beholding the entire building, he cracked his whip, and away they went again, through the Park, in front of the City Hall, and out into Broadway again. By this time the fact that Vice-Admiral Mohammed Pasha was out for a ride had become known to thousands. It was near 4 o'clock, and there were a great many people going up town. They looked and laughed, as they are wont when they are pleased, and all seemed to enjoy it mightily—so much so that when the sleigh arrived in front of the St. Nicholas the entire party resolved to take another little turn up town. So away they went again, up Broadway; around Union-square, down Fifth-avenue, out again into Broadway, and down to the St. Nicholas. All the way the amusement of the people was the same, and the curiosity of the ladies was unabated. There was not a person along the entire route that seemed displeased. Arrived at the Hotel, they were escorted to the Committee's room, where Mr. Coleman announced that dinner would be served in an hour, and, after a slight refreshment, the party retired to dress for the coming meal. At the sound of the gong they were ready, and the Vice-Admiral and suite made their first appearance at the public table. The eyes of all the diners were upon them, and by the merest accident, (as we are assured by Alderman Boole, and he knows,) Fernando Wood took a seat beside them. Mr. Wood was introduced, and asked why Mayor Tiemann was not present. Alderman Boole remarked, with his accustomed smile, that he believed the Mayor was out of town. Mr. Wood said he thought he would make a very good substitute. And with such pleasant conversation the two hours of dinner passed away. When they adjourned to coffee, Alderman Boole gave the head of the table to Mr. Wood, who presided over the Turkish beverage with his usual dignity. Coffee sipped, the duties of the day were over, and the Vice-Admiral and *suite* were permitted to enjoy a few hours of privacy—the Committee retiring to devise some attraction for the morrow.

The Vice-Admiral expresses himself highly pleased with what he has seen of the country and the people. Our fine buildings and evident prosperity are his delight. But there is one peculiarity that commands his admiration above all the rest. And that is, that so dense a population should enjoy so much liberty, (he has seen them in the enjoyment of remarkable liberties,) and all without an outbreak or threat of violence. In the large cities of other countries he has been accustomed to see the populace kept in check by a strong body of soldiers.

Vice-Admiral Mohammed Pasha is what is here styled a self-made man. He is now about 32 years of age. In 1851 he was in command of the brig *Merat*—a two decker—and was selected to convey in her some articles to England, for exhibition. He afterwards returned to Constantinople, and was promoted to the command of the *Mohammeded*, a three decker, carrying 120 guns, in which he carried provisions to the Crimea, where he remained for a considerable time, during the war with Russia; and on his return he was promoted to his present rank of Vice-Admiral.

Hassan Bey is about the same age. He served in the English Navy five years; two and a half on the Pacific coast, and two and a half in the Indies. In 1854 he was in the ship *Wellesley*, Capt. Goldsmith, with Admiral Dundonald. During that year, the ship touched at Halifax, and Hassan Bey, receiving two months' leave, visited the United States. Returning to his country's service, he was with Mohammed Ali Pasha during the late war.

Sadik Effendi is somewhat younger than the others, and is here as Secretary.

Sulliman Bey is a naval builder. The last two were so unwell yesterday that they were unable to avail themselves of the kind attentions of the Committee.

During the day an enterprising lecturer sent the Vice-Admiral and *suite* an invitation to attend, stating that, although the admission was only 25 cents, it would cost them nothing to attend.

City Items.

Margaret Cameron made affidavit before the Mayor that her husband, Alexander Cameron, was held a prisoner in the house No. 19 Washington-street by Mary Boyd and Michael Hart, and that she feared he would suffer bodily harm, or be robbed of a California passage-ticket, worth $100, which he had in his possession. An officer was sent, who arrested Hart and Mary Boyd, together with Cameron, and brought them up. Cameron was laboring under the effects of a long debauch, and apparently on the verge of *delirium tremens*. Mary Boyd alleged that Cameron owed her $100, which she was trying to get. The Mayor told her she must not take that method of collecting her debt, and sent the parties away. Cameron left in company with his wife, with the passage-ticket still in his possession.

Numerous signatures of members of the bar were affixed yesterday to a memorial to the Legislature, praying that a law be passed providing for the payment of $1,000 annually to each of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court, elected before Jan. 1, 1856, and still in office, for expenses incurred by them in the discharge of their duty, thus making their incomes equal to those of the Judges of the same Courts elected since Jan. 1, 1856.

Beautiful Sleighing.—The average of snow that fell between noon and midnight of Monday was near or quite eight inches. The sun came out fervently Tuesday morning, and a thaw commenced, but by noon the northwest breeze stiffened, and the thaw was put under arrest. For the next two hours the feathery flakes of snow twisted off the house-tops, and whirled about in the air, giving the impression that another storm was prevailing. The sun set clear, and the air after dark was raw and exceedingly disagreeable. The sleigh-riders turned out in full force on the avenues and in the suburbs. Cutters and private sleighs dashed about with a velocity that hinted the perpetual remembrance that time is short and snow in March fleeting. Only a few of the omnibus sleighs were out, and so the nuisances of horn-blowing and yelling and screeching, and throwing snow-balls at the ladies' bonnets in Broadway, were averted. The City cars ran less frequently than usual, but with their double teams made pretty good time. The Brooklyn Company kept its snow-plows running all day, as they had all the night previous, and lost no trips. The expressmen and cartmen, in both cities, took to runners generally, and their horses were eased by the change. The storm was a blessed thing for poor people. It gave a job of cleaning sidewalks to thousands who had not had a quarter-dollar job before since the last snow-storm. It comforted livery-stable men, sold sundry sleighs, gave business men a vacant day, and delighted the children.

Religious Items.

At the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this City the influence of the religious revival which is now progressing has not been unfelt. The pupils manifest increasing interest in their Bible lessons and religious exercises.

Reports from 36 schools, containing 9,000 children, and 4 mission schools, containing 700 children, presented at the Quarterly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal City Sunday School Society, Monday night, represent that there are many unusual symptoms for good apparent in the Sunday schools.

Union prayer meetings have been held every evening, and will be continued every night this week, at the First Congressional Methodist Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary streets, Brooklyn. Persons of all denominations attend them.

There are two daily prayer-meetings throughout the entire year at Trinity Church, (head of Wall-street,) one at 9 A. M., and one at 3 P. M. At present there are meetings also every Wednesday and Friday commencing at 12¼ P. M.

At the Church of the Puritans, in Union-square, (Rev. Dr. Cheever's) there are prayer-meetings and preaching every night this week except Saturday.

In the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge streets, daily prayer-meetings are held.

At the Baptist Church, on Bedford-avenue, (Rev Dr. Pennington's, Brooklyn,) there are many indications of unusual interest. On Sunday, Feb. 21, seven persons were baptized, and next Sunday evening, three more are to be baptized.

Resolutions have been submitted before the Baltimore East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session at Baltimore, urging active exertions in behalf of the American Bible Society.

Medical Items.

At the Twelfth Annual Commencement of the Aylett Medical Institute, held at the University Medical College, in Fourteenth-street, last evening, 38 gentlemen, out of a class of 101 members, which graduates to-night at the College, received diplomas. Mr. L. A. Slater, of Virginia, a member of the class, delivered the valedictory address. At its close, Mr. John G. Hislop, (New-York,) on behalf of his fellow-students, presented Dr. Aylett with an elegant tea-set, delivering an appropriate address. Dr. Aylett responded, expressing his regard for the members of the class, and exhorted them to improve their opportunities hereafter.

Dr. Bedford delivers the address to the graduates at the Medical College Commencement which will be held in the Chapel of the University this evening.

On Thursday evening the Fifty-First Commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons takes place, Dr. C. R. Gilman delivering the address to the graduating class.

From the Fifth Annual Report of the Surgeons of the New-York Opthalmic Hospital, we learn that over 1,000 patients have been attended during the past year. There have also been about 40 students and practitioners of medicine attending the Hospital and the Ophthalmic lectures during the session which has just closed. The anniversary meeting was held on Monday evening last, at Hospital No. 6, Stuyvesant-street, on which occasions addresses were delivered by Drs. Stephenson, Garrish and Greenswald, one of the members of the Ophthalmic class, after which testimonials were awarded to the graduates.

The American *Medical Monthly* for March, announces Dr. Lewis H. Steiner of Baltimore, as an assistant editor with Drs. Parker and Douglas in the conduct of that thriving and worthy periodical.

A Sad Honeymoon.—Charles Albaugh was recently tried, convicted and sentenced in Cleveland, Ohio, for robbing the mail. The Columbus, Ohio, *Gazette*, says:

"Charles Albaugh, is only 20 years of age, and the events of the past few months will fill an important chapter in his life's history. On Christmas day he eloped with his landlord's daughter, a Miss German, in her sixteenth year, went to Alexandria, Penn., and was married. An effort was made to keep the affair secret, but it was discovered by the girl's parents, who were highly incensed at their daughter's imprudence.

On the 28th of January, Mr. Prentiss, the U. S. Mail Agent, arrested Albaugh upon a charge of robbing the mail. He was taken to Cleveland, tried, convicted and sentenced before the United States Court, and upon reaching Cardington, on his way to the Penitentiary, the young wife came aboard the cars to bid farewell to her convict husband. The meeting was a painfully affecting one. She begged him to keep up his spirits, to make a firm resolve to do his whole duty while in prison. She vowed to stick to him though all the rest of the world should forsake him; for, said she, 'Charley, we are both young; we have years of happiness in store for us, and when your time has expired, we can go to some other land where the offence will not be known, where we can live happily together, and earn an honest livelihood.'

The poor girl nerved herself to the task, and as she wiped the tears away from the cheeks of her young husband, she never whimpered.

The car was full of passengers, who witnessed the scene with tearful emotion. The conductor who, at the request of the officers, had kindly delayed a few moments, to give the young couple an opportunity of meeting each other, at last notified them that he could delay no longer, and the whistle gave notice that the cars were about starting. 'Keep up your courage like a man, Charley,' said the fair heroine, and as she kissed his cheek, she turned to leave him, but overpowered by her feelings, that she had thus far kept under control, she fell fainting in the arms of the bystanders, who carried her gently into the station-house, and the cars rolled over the rails with increased speed, to make up for the detention."

Interesting from the Bahamas.

THE GOVERNOR'S VIEWS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE WRECKING SYSTEM.

We have received Nassau papers to the 13th ult. The Legislature of the Bahamas commenced its session on the 9th instant. Governor Bayley, in his speech at the opening of the session, gave his views in relation to a subject of great importance to American commerce, viz.: the wrecking system, as it is prosecuted in the Bahamas. After remarking that the incidents of the system have provoked the remonstrances of Englishmen and foreigners, the Governor says:

"Associations instituted for the protection of mercantile and shipping interests in Paris, in Liverpool, and in New-York, have conveyed to Her Majesty's Government, complaints of the losses which they state have been inflicted on them by the frequency of the shipwrecks which occur upon our coasts, and the excessive remuneration paid to the salvors.

The underwriters complain that not only are vessels exposed to the inevitable dangers which in certain localities beset our currents, shoals and reefs; but also to those heavy losses which result from collusive wrecks and preconcerted salvages.

They represent that shipmasters make dishonest compacts with colonial wreckers; that high salvages are awarded by interested arbitrators; and that the right of appeal is virtually neutralized by the expensive procedure of the appellate court. There are some, too, who accuse the wreckers of violence, menace and conduct almost piratical.

The more material portions of the voluminous correspondence to which this subject has given rise will be laid before you. From these you will gather, that, while I have been compelled to admit that too many of our wrecks have been the result of collusion, and that the average of our salvage is too high, I have never lost an opportunity of rebutting the charges of menace, piracy or violence leveled at our wreckers; and while I have deplored the want of principle which has tainted too many of their compacts, I have ever tried to adjust the balance of blame between the tempted wrecker and the tempter, the foreign shipmaster.

Of the evils complained of, evils which—as the Imperial Government feels—affect the character of Great Britain, some are incurable by local legislation or local resources. We cannot regulate the rates of salvage by enactment. That is the business of the High Court of Admiralty in England, and one which that tribunal is disposed to take in hand. We cannot remove the dangers of these seas by the multiplication of lighthouses. That is the work of the Imperial Government; a work already commenced in earnest, but incapable of completion for some years to come. We cannot successfully prosecute or legally punish the masters of foreign merchant vessels for conduct which, whatever moral guilt it may involve, still keeps clear of the technical definition of felony.

But we can establish a Court of Inquiry into those cases of wreck which throw suspicion on the behavior of the masters. We can transmit the evidence thus collected, to the government of the parties implicated or suspected. This plan was originally suggested by the Board of Trade, in conformity to the practice in England, enacted by the merchant shipping act; and this is the main element of the bill which will be laid before you. The other clauses are either transcripts from the merchant shipping act, and modifications of the English law on the same subject; or they are extensions and limitations of provisions already sanctioned by the local Legislature.

Although the Metropolitan Government feels that the national character is in some degree affected by a system which, though assailed with too sweeping condemnation, and subjected to some unreasonable suspicions, is known by its abuses to have inflicted grave pecuniary losses, and although the mitigation of those abuses is, for commercial and political considerations, very desirable, still there is no intention to suppress or obstruct the legitimate exercise of the honest wreckers' calling. So long as the physical conditions of our coasts and seas remain what they are, so long will his vocation respond to the exigencies of commerce and the dictates of humanity; and I trust that the members of the Colonial Legislature will show their appreciation of the confidence reposed in them by Her Majesty's Government, and will cheerfully sanction the enactment of provisions which may correct an acknowledged evil without detriment to honest and useful services."

The Governor estimates that the proposed Court of Inquiry into Wrecks will demand an outlay of £300 a year, of which amount he infers that one-half will be borne by the Imperial Treasury.

In relation to the scheme, which at the last session the Legislature approved, for establishing steam communication between Nassau and New-York, the Governor says it is engaging the attention of the Lords of the Admiralty, and he hopes that no long interval will elapse before the realization of the project is witnessed.

The House of Assembly, in the address in reply to the Governor's speech, assure His Excellency that any measure which may be laid before them for the better regulation of wrecking, and the creation of a Court of Inquiry into the causes of wrecks, shall receive that ample consideration which a subject of such great importance demands. On the same day, a bill to consolidate and amend the wrecking laws of the colony was introduced.

The Nassau *Herald* notices the arrival of the Government schooner *Experiment*, on the 12th, from the out-islands, and says she brings no news of importance. The pans at Inagua are said to be in a promising state. A large quantity of salt is on hand there, but no sale for it. Only three cargoes were disposed of in all last month.

The *Herald*, of the 10th, acknowledges the receipt of Turks' Island papers to the 3d, and says the sale of salt is exceedingly dull at 8 cents per bushel. The *Royal Gazette*, of the 3d, states that 21,000 bushels had been shipped away during the week, and that of last year's crop there remained on hand several hundred thousand bushels, which can be had at very low prices.

The *Herald*, of the 3d, says: "The American schooner *Mary Jane*, Lane, master, from New-York, bound to Tampico, with an assorted cargo of merchandise, put into this port on Sunday morning last, in a leaky condition. Her cargo is now being discharged, in order to make the necessary repairs."

The papers contain no other news of interest to American readers.

Police for Quarantine Protection.

The following petition was presented to Mayor Tiemann yesterday:

To Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor, &c., President of the Board of Health of the City of New-York:

The undersigned respectfully represent that they are engaged in various branches of commerce connected with the port of New-York; that in the transaction of their business they have often been compelled to submit to the burdensome exactions of the Quarantine laws and regulations; that while they have cheerfully submitted to these exactions, because they seemed necessary for the protection of the public health of our City, they have become satisfied that the expenses thus imposed upon their commerce have been largely enhanced by a want of means at the disposal of the Health Officer to afford adequate protection to vessels and cargoes while at Quarantine; that from observation and experience we can safely assert that the commerce of this Port sustains a loss of several thousands of dollars annually by thefts committed by gangs of river thieves who infest the Quarantine anchorage and commit depredations upon vessels under Quarantine; that from observation and experience we can also safely assert that our few cases of contagious disease have occurred in our City within several years past, which have arisen from contact with our shipping where the origin of the disease could not be directly traced to unlawful intercourse, and dealing with vessels and cargoes under Quarantine. The undersigned fully believe that if the Health Officer were provided with an adequate police force, these thefts, and this unlawful intercourse with Quarantine could be prevented, and thus thousands of dollars be annualy saved to our commerce, and the public health protected from the ravages of imported disease. The undersigned, therefore, respectfully request that your Honor, as the Chief Magistrate of the City and the Head of the Health authorities, will take such measures as may be necessary to provide the Health Officer with such a police force, to be stationed at Quarantine, as may be necessary to enable him to protect our commerce and the public health from the evils above referred to.

Dated New-York, March, 1858.

Respectfully,

Foster, Elliot & Co.,
Maury Brothers,
T. Richardson & Co.,
S L. Mitchill & Son,
Slate & Co.,
R P. Buck & Co.,
Charles Carow,
Wm A. Sale & Co.,
Wm. Whitlock, Jr.,
P. V. Kings & Co.,
Robson & Fosdick,
Ralph Post,
Alsop & Chauncey,
J. Mathew & Co.,
W. W. Dayton,
S. M. Fox & Brother,
D. G. & W. B. Bacon,
Williams & Guion,
A. A. Low & Brother,
Allens, Taylor & Co.,
Post, Smith & Co.,
W. B De Forest & Co.,
Youngs & Co.,
C. H. Marshall & Co.,
Grinnell & Minturn,
Goodhue & Co.,
Wm. Nelson & Son,
Nesmith & Sons,
Metcalf & Duncan,
Spofford, Tileston & Co
Cornelius Grinnell,
E. E. Morgan,
D. Merritt & Co.

Dueling in Virginia.—Amid the revivals that are going on in all parts of the country in the way of religion, morals, politics and finance, there is none more interesting than the revival, which is noticed by the newspapers, among the chivalry of Old Virginia, in favor of restoring to citizens the privilege of the duello. A bill is now before the Legislature of that State to repeal the law which disqualifies parties who have been engaged in a duel from holding any office from the State. It is said that the prospects are, that the bill will succeed. So our Congressional friends at Washington have a prospect of quiet fighting-ground near at hand, which will save them the necessity, in future, of long and tedious journeys to the Canada border. We wonder whether, while this revival is going on, a similar relaxing movement might not be made against the restrictive laws against pugilism. If dueling improves the tone of public sentiment, and ventilates the honor, boxing cultivates the muscle, and raises the physical condition to the Anglo-Saxon standard of the London *Times*. If the chivalrous sentiment of the nation is to be heightened by one description of revival, may not the bodily health and vigor be benefited by another? Cannot those who "strike from the shoulder" have a little reforming legislation as well as those who draw "from the hip?"—*Porter's Spirit of the Times.*

NEW-JERSEY.

The Late Stabbing Affray.—Prier, the German, who was stabbed in an affray at a lager-bier saloon in Jersey City last week, is improving, and it is thought that he will recover. Charles Bachman, one of the men arrested for the assault, has been admitted to bail by Coroner McAnnally, but Christian Warner is still kept in jail.

Another Ward for Jersey City.—A bill is now before the New-Jersey Legislature providing for the adding of portions of Hudson City and Bergen township to Jersey City, to be called the Fifth Ward. A delegation has been sent to Trenton, armed with a lengthy petition, to urge the passage of the bill.

☞ The snow-storm has not materially interfered with the trains on the roads terminating in Jersey City. On Monday night some of the trains were a little behind, but they were all coming in regularly yesterday.

Sons of Malta.—The first lodge of I. O. S. M. in the State of New-Jersey, was organized in Jersey City on Monday evening, with the name of "Crusaders' Lodge, No 1." It numbers among its members many prominent and respectable citizens. This lodge will act as the Grand Lodge of the State.

A Train running through the Gates.—The New-York and Erie Railroad train, which came into Jersey City yesterday at 12½ o'clock, ran over the gates at the Grove-street crossing and broke them into fragments. The train, in consequence of the snow upon the track, made so little noise that the gate keeper did not hear it in time to open the gates. No person was injured, although the concussion was so great as to overturn a safe in the baggage car.

Parson Brownlow on Gen. Walker and the President.

From the Knoxville Whig.

When Walker was arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $2,000, to appear at the Federal Court in New-Orleans, Colonel Slatter, a rich old bachelor in the city, went his bail. Slatter is the owner of the City Hotel and the New-Orleans Arcade, two houses which he rents for about $40,000. He has $40,000 in the Nicaraguan enterprise, and has been the friend of Walker all the time. Ex-Senator Soule, also, has large investments in Central America, and both these men went before Buchanan, with Walker, and heard him *promise Walker not to interrupt him in his expedition.* Walker demands his trial, and both of these men will be witnesses, and will *swear this in the Federal Court.* What a fix it will place the old hypocrite in! It will place him where he stood thirty four years ago, in the affair of "bargain, intrigue, and corruption," which he originated against Clay, backed up by old George Kremer! It will show him up to the world as a hypocrite, a two-faced and insincere man, and a gray-headed old demagogue!

It is a disgrace to any grocery-keeper to be detected in such duplicity. It is unworthy of a common blackleg; but how much more disgraceful to the President of the United States! The testimony of these two men will be believed throughout the State of Louisiana; and upon their testimony, Walker will be acquitted by the Court, at the expense of Buchanan's character.

Horrible Murder.

From the Dallas (Texas) Herald, Feb. 13.

John H. Thomas, Esq., of Rockwall, Kaufnan Co., furnishes us with the following information of a most outrageous murder, committed in the neighborhood of Sugar Hill, Collin Co., on the 1st inst.:

Walker Martin, the murderer, and P. A. I. Doggett, had been associated in business for several years at Rockwall. A difficulty had occurred between them some time since, about money, which Martin owed Doggett. Martin afterwards started to the Indian Nation and was followed by Doggett, who overtook Martin at Sugar Hill, when another difficulty took place, in which weapons were drawn. It was settled however, and they both proceeded to the Nation, and were returning together, having in company a lad. When five or six miles North of Sugar Hill, Martin shot Doggett in the back while he was in the act of crossing Indian Creek, killing him instantly. Martin and the boy camped for the night on the prairie near by, and in the morning Martin gave the boy $70—told him to go to Mr. Hawkins in Fannin County—remain there until he sent or come for him—while he Martin would go to Rockwall—settle up his business and come or send for him, threatening to kill him if he ever said anything about the murder. The lad went as he was directed, told different stories as to the whereabouts of Doggett and Martin, but becoming uneasy at the long stay of Martin—he told the story of the murder. A party proceeded to the place—found the body of Doggett sunk in the creek, with the hands tied to a sapling passing across the back of his neck, and covered with logs to keep it under the water. Martin had paid Doggett $800 the night before the murder, and as none was found upon his body, it is supposed he robbed him of that sum, and also a gold watch he was wearing. The body was found one week after the murder. Martin had left Rockwall before the party in pursuit reached there. He was last heard of on the road leading to Greenville.

Postage to Liberia *viâ* England.—We are requested to state that notice has been given by the British Post-Office of the conclusion of a Postal Convention between Great Britain and the Republic of Liberia, which establishes a combined British and Liberian rate of six pence the half-ounce letter as the charge for the conveyance of letters posted in one country and delivered in the other, after the 1st of April next, *pre-payment of which is made compulsory.*

The Government of Liberia having expressed a desire that letters originating in the United States addressed to Liberia as well as letters originating in Liberia addressed to the United States, and forwarded through Great Britain, may be fully prepaid in either country to their destinations, a regulation to that effect has been adopted by the United States and British Post-Office Departments.

The postage, therefore, to be levied in the United States upon letters addressed to Liberia, *viâ* England, after the 1st of April next, will be thirty-three cents the single rate of half an ounce or under, *prepayment required.—Washington Union.*

Complaint Dismissed.—The charge of perjury preferred against Patrick M. Temple, of No. 9 State-street, by August Bergen, of No. 45 Whitehall-street, after an investigation by Justice Osborn, has been dismissed. Bergen alleged that Temple swore falsely in a recent suit before the Court of Common Pleas in which they were both parties.

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Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—For all manufacturing purposes Singer's Sewing Machines are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c., made by them. Singer's Family Sewing Machine is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Dr. Hasting's Compound Syrup of Naphtha.**—The great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all diseases of the Lungs. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. F. L. PARMERTON, Sole Agent, No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Radical Cure Truss Office.**—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, for varicose veins, and every variety of Bandage skillfully applied. A female attendant, in private rooms, for ladies.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above-celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Anson's Daguerreotypes.**

Large size for 50 cents. The only place in the City where Daguerreotypes are made, exclusive of any other picture, is at ANSON'S, No. 589 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

☞ **Barthelf's Patent Sewing Machines.**—For tailors, pant, vest and dressmakers, boot and shoe fitters, and general use. Salesroom No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

DIED.

Campbell.—In this City, on Monday, March 8, in the 24th year of his age, Samuel Campbell.

His friends, and those of his father, John Campell, and of his grandfather, Dr. John Augustine Smith, are requested to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, without further invitation.

Burke.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 8, at his residence, No. 447 Grand-st., Dr. Patrick J. Burke, in the 25th year of his age, son of the late Martin Burke, of St. John, N. B.

His friends and those of his brother, Dr. John Burke, and brother-in-law, Dr. Brennan, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mary's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, on Thursday morning next, at 9 o'clock.

Turner.—In this City, on Monday, March 8, after an illness of three days, Doctor William Turner, in the 56th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 323 4th-av. The friends and relatives of the family, and of his brother, Charles Turner, Esq., Deputy Street Commissioner, are invited to attend, without further notice.

Smith.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 9, Charlie Floyd, infant son of Stephen B. and Mary F. Smith, aged 1 year and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning next, at 11 o'clock, at No. 121 Franklin-st.

Miles.—In this City, on Monday morning, March 8, suddenly, Mrs. Elizabeth E., wife of Wm. B. Miles, aged 43 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 77 Eldridge-st., at 1½ o'clock, on Thursday afternoon.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Van Cott.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 8, Jessie Bathgate, only daughter of William H. Van Cott, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 233 East 10th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Sackett.—In this City, on Monday, March 8, Clarence D. Sackett, in the 60th year of his year. Also, at Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday, March 9, his brother, Grenville A. Sackett, in the 54th year of his age.

Their funeral services will take place on Thursday, 11th inst., at Trinity Church, New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend, without further invitation.

Driggs.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 9, at 10½ A. M., Frank Spelman aged 22 months, youngest child of Chester and Angelina Driggs.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 5 Amity-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

Gotthold.—In this City, on Monday, March 8, suddenly, at 1 o'clock P. M., Mr. J. Gotthold, of apoplexy.

The funeral will take place this Wednesday) morning, at 8 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 439 8th-av.

Rumsey.—At Tarrytown, Westchester Co., on Tuesday, March 9, Ada Blake Rumsey, youngest daughter of John W. and Mary A. Rumsey, aged 2 years, 2 months and 9 days.

The funeral services will be held at the M. E. Church, Tarrytown, on Thursday, 11th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Child.—In this City, on Monday, March 8, after a protracted illness, Mrs. Mary Child, aged 72 years.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 37 Walker-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Blackwell.—At Astoria, L. I., on Tuesday, March 9, in his 64th year, Henry F. Blackwell.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Astoria, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Story.—At Mills' Hotel, Charleston, S. C., on Tuesday, March 9, Caroline, daughter of Jacob Story, of New-York City.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

Glasgow.—At Kilrea, Ireland, on Friday, Jan. 29, of consumption, in the 24th year of his age, Daniel Glasgow, Jr., artist, late of New-York.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.

The lovers of good coffee would appreciate these new and popular machines after being subjected to the mere ghost of coffee, as so many families are by the use of the ordinary boiler or biggin; the secret is, these are so contrived as to retain all the aroma during the process of boiling.

PRICES.

1 quart, $1 50; 1½ quart, $1 75; 2 quart, $2; 3 quart, $2 50; 4 quart, $2 75; 6 quart, $3; 10 quart, $4 50. A liberal discount to the trade.

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NOTICE
TO THE
CREDITORS OF FENTON, LEE & CO.

All persons holding unsettled claims against FENTON, LEE & CO., are hereby notified to present their claims immediately to the subscriber, No. 190 Fulton-st., New-York.

JOHN H. MAHONEY,
Assignee of said firm.

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LUCIUS HART.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS' University of the State of New-York, corner of 23d-st, and 4th-av. The 51st annual commencement of the College will be held in this College Hall on THURSDAY, March 11, 1858, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Address by Prof. Gilman.

The profession and the public are invited to attend.
ROBERT WATTS, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

DR. DOREMUS WILL DELIVER TEN Lectures on *Science and the Bible* at the NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE, East 13th-st., on the THURSDAY EVENINGS of ten successive weeks, commencing March 11, at 8 o'clock. Each lecture will be fully illustrated. Tickets for the course, $5; for single lecture, $1—to be obtained of Messrs. Milhau, Rushton, Meakim, or Green, Pharmaceutists, in Broadway.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, Washington square. The Address to the Graduates will be delivered by Professor Bedford. The profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

NOTICE.—THE GRAND CHARITY FESTIVAL, which was to have taken place March 10, at Mozart Hall, in aid of the unemployed working girls is postponed until WEDNESDAY, March 24, on account of the absence of some eminent speakers, also the shortness of time, and the inclemency of the weather; the labor is principally attended to by ladies.

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WM. H. CARY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
In view of the many unreplenished stocks now in market, offer at their
NEW AND SPACIOUS STORE,
TO CASH AND FIRST-CLASS TIME BUYERS
Throughout the Union,
Their SPRING STOCK, which is
UNPARALLELED IN AMOUNT,
UNRIVALED IN ASSORTMENT,
AND
UNSURPASSED IN BARGAINS.

THIRTY YEARS' experience has enabled them to search out the best and cheapest manufacturers, both
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN,
To which they add the great advantages of
LARGE PURCHASES AND CASH PAYMENTS.

They solicit a thorough examination of their Goods and prices, feeling confident that they will convince each buyer, who will examine their stock, that it is for his interest to deal with them.

They particularly ask the attention of the trade to the articles named below, for which they are SOLE AGENTS, viz.:
PRATT, BROS. & CO.'S IVORY COMBS.
DAVID E. NOYES & CO.'S WHITE HORN COMBS.
G. D. PERCUSSION CAPS, "GENUINE."
WASHINGTON ARMS CO.'S PISTOLS.
BRITISH STANDARD LINEN THREAD.
STEVENS & CO.'S LINEN THREAD.
WAVERLEY MILLS LINEN THREAD.
WALKER & BROS.' SPOOL COTTON.
ENTERPRISE MILLS WRITING PAPERS.
To which they add, in quantities:
WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,
RAZORS, SCISSORS, POCKET CUTLERY,
FANS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PERFUMERY, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES,
COMBS, BRUSHES, BUTTONS, &c.
Catalogues furnished upon application.

DRY GOODS.

1858. SPRING NOVELTIES. 1858.
RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
NO. 252 BROADWAY.
Opposite the City Hall.
Are now receiving and offer at
PANIC PRICES
FOR
CASH,
OR APPROVED CREDIT,
RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES
WHITE GOODS,
KID GLOVES,
MITTS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS, &c.
Also, a large stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS.

SPRING EXPOSITION!
LATEST IMPORTATIONS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering.
AT RETAIL,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
Among which will be found many Novelties confined exclusively to their house.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

1858. SPRING MANTILLAS. 1858
Great inducements
To cash and short time buyers,
At wholesale.

The subscriber has now prepared and is manufacturing daily, a large and varied stock of the above goods, from the lowest priced to the most costly article, which he offers for cash or short credit, at
THE SMALLEST SHADE OF PROFIT.
Also, a line of imported stella shawls, differing from any in the market. GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open
ON MONDAY, MARCH 8,
A large stock of the above goods, suited to the
SPRING TRADE.
Added to their usual large Stock, will be found many kinds of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
NEVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

NEW SPRING SHAWLS
At retail
And at wholesale.
Five thousand elegant Stella Shawls—the subscriber's own importation—will be opened for sale this week at very low prices. GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

CHEAPEST BROWN SHIRTING
IN THE WORLD.
NAUMKEAG, "S," at 6¼ cents.
Apply to RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

NOT A MISNOMER.
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW EXPANSION SKIRT
Has been called "THE BEAUTY," and it well deserves the name. But it is more especially recommended for its usefulness, both as an article of grace and as a medical relief, reduced as it is to a weight of only 12 ounces.
THE PATENT ADJUSTIBLE BUSTLE
Is applied to it, and all the materials used are of the best quality that can possibly be made. For sale everywhere, and none genuine unless
STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

WINDOW SHADES.
Window Shades can be had at the lowest prices, for cash, at the old-established window shade warehouse, No. 126 William-st., between Fulton and John sts.
Also, cornices, bands, pins, tassels, cords, &c., wholesale and retail.
N. B.—Store shades put up with neatness and dispatch.

MILLER & DAY,
WHOLESALE SILK HAT MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Centre and Franklin sts., New-York.

MILLINERY.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.—WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE is now exhibiting in his spacious millinery rooms a most superb collection of choice Paris bonnets, among which are several of very rare design and quality. WILLIAM B. MACKENZIE, Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—A MEDICAL WONDER.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain remedy for all diseases arising from great impurities of the Blood, &c., &c.

Scrofula, King's Evil, Cancer, Fever Sores, Old Ulcers, &c.

Rheumatism, whether Inflammatory, Mercurial or Chronic, is sure to yield to this powerful yet mild and safe medicine.

Neuralgia of the most painful kind, also Gout, Paralysis and Erysipelas, are most certainly cured by the LIFE BALSAM.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM will effectually cure Fistula, Piles, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and desperate cases of Dyspepsia and Constipation of the Bowels.

Salt Rheum of the most torturing nature is invariably cured by it if taken according to the directions.

Pimples and Blotches on the face, also Yellowness of the Skin, when caused by a disordered system, yield to the all-powerful influence of this great conqueror of disease. It is also certain in Scaly Eruptions of the Face, Hands and Body.

Mercurial Diseases, Nodes, Swelling of the Joint and Limbs, even where they are distorted and drawn out of place, and have existed for years, have been perfectly cured and restored to their natural state in hundreds of cases, where everything else had failed.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—In all those afflicting complaints incident to women, young or old, THE LIFE BALSAM has proven the greatest blessing yet known.

HYATT'S LIFE AND PULMONIC BALSAM has cured some of the (apparently) most hopeless cases of Asthma and Incipient Consumption, such as Pain in the Breast and Side, Cough, Spitting and Raising Blood, Night Sweats, Debility and extreme prostration. Also, Dropsy, Flatulency, and similar diseases.

THE LIFE BALSAM is the best known remedy for Syphilis or Secret Disease Primary or Secondary, and in Impotency, whether arising from early indiscretions, abuse, or other causes, it is the sufferer's surest friend.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM has cured 10,000 cases of similar diseases, and it will most certainly cure any case which can be reached by medicine, if taken in accordance with the directions.

It does not contain a particle of mercury, or any other deleterious mineral. It can be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate woman or infant.

IT IS THE GREAT CURATIVE BLESSING OF THE AGE.

Price, 75 cents per bottle. Six bottles, $4.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, No. 246 Grand-st., New-York.
BE SURE AND GET THE RIGHT NUMBER.
Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE HUGUENOTS.
Lessee and Sole Director........................B. Ullman
WEDNESDAY March 10 at 7½. Doors open at 6½.
Second night of Meyerbeer's
HUGUENOTS.
SCALE OF PRICES for the remaining nights:
Admission to the lower part (Parquet, &c.)..One Dollar.
Family Circle, Fifty Cents; Amphitheatre, Twenty-five Cents.
RESERVED SEATS.
$2 and $1 50, according to location. This morning commences the sale.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Director, in announcing the second night of the HUGUENOTS for Wednesday night, tenders his thanks for the generous support the public evidently intended to give him. But for the unexpected and violent snow storm, which rendered the streets impassable, the receipts would have amounted to over $5,000, as the sales on Saturday reached $2,500. This sudden contretemps is certainly to be regretted; but after all it is one of those managerial calamities which particularly distinguish operatic enterprises. He trusts that a liberal public will make up the deficiency by an increased attendance.

The HUGUENOTS will be succeeded by Mr. Fry's LEONORA, after which the Opera will close in consequence of the concerts of
MONSIEUR MUSARD,
whose speedy arrival, as well as that of his celebrated solo player, is daily expected.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, at 7½ o'clock,
Second night of Meyerbeer's opera in five acts, of
THE HUGUENOTS.
FIVE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENES,
painted by Allegri and Calvo.
THREE HUNDRED COSTLY DRESSES,
part of which have been made in Paris by the costumer of the Grand Opera and the rest have been manufactured here from original drawings. They will exactly correspond to the epoch in which the action takes place—1572.
A MISE EN SCENE
fully equaling that of the most celebrated European Opera House, supported by two hundred supernumeraries representing an extraordinary variety of characters, corps de ballet, cavalcade and illuminations.
ENTIRELY NEW PROPERTIES and APPOINTMENTS.
A CHORUS of ONE HUNDRED—ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY.
The principal *rôles* by—
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, SIEDENBURG,
TIBERINI, GASSIER, TAFFANELLI, ROCCO,
PIKANESER, BEUTLER, OEHRLEIN, DUBREUIL
and CARL FORMES,
who will sing the most important part of Marcel, the Huguenot, which, jointly with that of Bertram in "Robert le Diable," is considered his greatest part.

REGULATIONS DURING THE PERFORMANCE.

1. The public are earnestly requested to remember that the Opera commences on the "Huguenots" nights at precisely half-past seven instead of eight, as usually. Those who arrive late, besides disturbing the audience, will lose the extremely brilliant introductory chorus.
2. There will be no interval between the first and second acts. The curtain will be lowered for a few moments to prepare the stage for the view of the Castle of Chenanceaux. The orchestra will remain sitting.
3. The interval between the second and third acts will last ten minutes; that between the third and fourth will be an extremely short one.
4. The Opera will conclude at about 11 o'clock.

THE SCENIC SYNOPSIS.

It being of great importance that everybody should be familiar with the action there will be sold for the first time a SCENIC SYNOPSIS, giving a thorough and clear explanation of every single scene. The Libretto, with musical illustrations, printed from the London stereotype plates, and entirely corresponding with the performances, will likewise be for sale.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

GREAT TRIUMPH OF JESSIE BROWN.
AN ADDITIONAL TABLEAU
has been arranged, representing the arrival of
GENERAL HAVELOCK.
Engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
as Jessie Brown, in the great original play, in three acts, founded on the beautiful episode in the present Indian war, and written by
MR. DION BOURCICAULT,
the author of "London Assurance," who appears as Nena Sahib.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, will be performed the new and original drama in three acts,
JESSIE BROWN;
OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
Written by Dion Bourcicault, Esq., author of "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts."
New scenery by Messrs. Riviere and Isherwood.
The Nena Sahib, Rajah of Bittoor....Mr. D. Bourcicault.
Achmet, his Valkeel..........................Mr. Grosvenor.
Randal McGregor, Capt. in the 78th Highlanders..........Mr. Lester.
Geordie McGregor, his brother, Ensign in the 32d Regiment..........Mr. A. H. Davenport.
Rev. David Blount, Chaplain to the 32d Regiment..........Mr. Blake.
Sweenie, private 32d Regiment......Mr. T. B. Johnston.
Cassidy, corporal 32d Regiment..........Mr. Sloan.
Highlanders of the 78th Regiment.
Soldiers of the 32d Regiment,
Soubadars, Sepoys, Hindoos, Hockahburdar, Feroshes, and followers of Nena Sahib.
Amy Campbell..........Mrs. Hoey.
Charlie and Effie, her children....Master and Miss Reeves.
Jessie Brown, her servant..........Miss Agnes Robertson.
Alice..........Mrs. Allen.
THE FINAL CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS,
with which this intensely interesting and exciting drama concludes, arouses the audience to the greatest enthusiasm. This scene has been called for twice and thrice each night, amidst an excitement never equalled.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

First time of
ANOTHER ORIGINAL AMERICAN DRAMA.
Prepared expressly for this American Museum, by an American author, Mr. H. Watkins, Esq., from
EXCLUSIVELY AMERICAN MATERIALS.
The celebrated LEDGER STORY, by Mrs. Emma D.E.N. Southworth, being a
SOUL-THRILLING AND ABSORBING ROMANCE
Of the Rappahannock—time, 1766 to 1770—and entitled the
BRIDE OF AN EVENING;
OR, CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.
And presented this WEDNESDAY, March 10, in the AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Godfrey Farquier Dulanie a young student..Mr. Watkins
Miss Honora Paule, a young Heiress....Mrs. C. Howard
Ernest Heine..........Mr. Chas. Carroll
Col. Shannon, J. Bridgeman; Dr. Henry Hawe, H. Ryner; Agnes Darke, Miss Melissa; Mad. Anderly, Mrs. Fitzgerald; Jessamine, Miss Partington.

The inimitable Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, the greatest curiosity now in America; the Happy Family, &c., all to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF GREEN BUSHES.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, 1858,
GREEN BUSHES;
OR, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
Connor O'Kennedy..........Mr. H. F. Daly
George......Mr. Stoddart | Jack Gong......Mr. Peters
Grinnidge......Mr. Jefferson | Murtogh..........Mr. Martin
Dennis.........Mr. Burnett | Dartois..........Mr. Duncan
Miami, Huntress of the Mississippi, / Madame St. Aubert ...Miss Laura Keene
Nelly O'Neill, (with song and dance)...Miss Polly Marshall
Geraldine..........Virginia C. Howard
Tigertail..........Mrs. H. B. Phillips
To conclude with the screaming old farce of
THE VILLAGE LAWYER.
Scout..........Mr. Jefferson | Snarl..........Mr. Burnett
Sheepface.......Mr. Peters | Kate..........Miss Miller
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall..........Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING,
LAST WEEK of the GREAT ARTISTS,
LOUISE TOURNIAIRE.
JAMES MELVILLE.
First appearance of Madame Tourniaire's American dancing horse LIBERTY. Reappearance of E. W. PERRY. Miss IDA, the beautiful Equestrienne, in a new act. With other splendid entertainments.

BOWERY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, 1858,
Will commence at 7 o'clock precisely, for the first time in many years, the French drama entitled
THE SHOEMAKER OF TOULOUSE.
To be followed by the drama, in three acts, entitled
ERNEST MALTRAVERS.
To conclude with the new drama written by A. W. Fenno, and entitled the
THE SCOURGE OF THE OCEAN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the popular Drama of the
BRIGAND.
After which the pleasing drama of
SARAH THE JEWESS.
MAGIC HANDS.
To conclude with the 2d and 3d acts of the
FLYING DUTCHMAN.

COUP D'ETAT.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AT BURTON'S.
TO-NIGHT, MARCH 10,
Startling Historical and Domestic Drama in 5 Acts.
Text Books of the Play for sale at the Door.

GUSTAV SATTER'S FIRST GRAND CONCERT

Will take place at the Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, THURSDAY NIGHT, March 11, at 8 o'clock, assisted by HENRIETTA EBEN, the distinguished Soprano,
Miss JENNY TWITCHELL,
the favorite Boston Contralto,
(Her first appearance in New-York,)
EDOUARD MOLLENHAUER,
the celebrated Violinist,
ROBERT GOLDBECK, the eminent Pianist.
Tickets, $1 each, may be at the Music Stores of Schuberth & Co., C. Breusing, Scharfenberg & Luis, Wm. Hall & Son, and Firth, Pond & Co., and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
For particulars, see small bills.
The second Concert will take place on THURSDAY, March 18, at Mozart Hall.

NYE'S GALLERY OF OLD MASTERS AND ENGRAVINGS,

ON EXHIBITION AT THE
ART-UNION ROOMS, NO. 497 BROADWAY,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets 50.

MURILLO'S CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE HOLY FAMILY,

(belonging to the Brevoort family,)
Is now on exhibition at the
FINE-ART GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway.
GOUPIL & CO.
Admittance 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER, proprietor.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; wishes to meet with a family going to Europe this Spring; is accustomed to traveling there, and does not be sea sick; has long and satisfactory City reference for either of the above capacities. Address No. 85 4th-st., one door from Perry, in the store, for a few days.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED EDUCATED AND very respectable middle-aged woman is in want of a situation to cook, wash, and iron, in a small private family; is efficient, economical, and prudent. An excellent washer and ironer; will be found willing and obliging. Ladies in want of a first-class servant may apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Also, a tidy young girl to take care of children, and do light chamberwork.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPERIENCED and respectable girl, as first-class chambermaid and waitress, or children's nurse; will be found kind and obliging in her disposition; thoroughly understands her duties in either department; respectful and neat, and produces the highest testimonial. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. N. B.—Can do up ladies' fine clothes in the finest style.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress and to attend growing up young ladies. She works well with her needle, understands all kinds of family sewing, and has a good knowledge of hair dressing; is a Protestant and can be highly recommended. Call for three days at No. 164 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., second floor.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND OBLIGING Protestant young woman, a situation; is a good cook and baker; understands the cooking of all kinds of meats, poultry, game soups and pastry; is also an excellent washer and ironer; would have no objection to the country; is highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUATION as thorough cook, either in a private family or first-class boarding-house. Has excellent recommendations for being a faithful, industrious, and honest woman. Also, by a good German girl for housework of all kinds. Apply in the German Department at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTWORTHY and highly recommended middle-aged woman, a situation. Is a thorough cook, a first-class washer and ironer, efficient in her business, is a steady person, of good moral character, reliable and truthful, and knows how to appreciate a good home. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls in City or country; one a good cook, washer and ironer; makes nice bread and plain pastry; is a competent laundress; the other a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; they are willing and obliging, (well recommended.) Apply No. 307 Bowery. Wages moderate.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations; one as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; the other as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 124 36th-st., one door east of 3d-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer, who understands pastry, cooking, or general housework in a small family; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen from 10 until 2 o'clock, at No. 155 Newark-av., Jersey City, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and has lived in the best of families, and can give the best of reference. Also, by a young woman as waitress; have lived together. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 East 11th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation, as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., till suited. No objections to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and chambermaid, and fine washer; she understands the care of children, works well with her needle, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen for three days, at No. 297 Avenue A, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork; is capable of taking charge of fine washing if required, or to assist in washing. Can be well recommended by her present employer; would prefer going into the country. Apply at No. 11 West 16th st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND TIDY German girl, with excellent references, a situation as general servant; makes bread; washes and irons well. Will go in the country. Call at No. 172 12th-st., 3d floor, back room, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can also make boys' clothes. Can be seen at No. 106 10th-av., corner of 17th-st. City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Good City reference.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress, and to take care of children. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 244 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook, understands all kinds of pastries, meats, game, and soups; best of City reference. Can be seen at No 137 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the furniture store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook, is an excellent baker, and understands her business well. The best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., rear house, second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch women; one as cook, will take the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter and fine washing. Apply for two days at No. 431 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. No objection to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and assist with washing; would do general housework. Reference given from her last place. Call at No. 206 Columbia-st., near Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and chambermaid; has worked at dressmaking some time; would assist in anything required. Has got good reference. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITUATION as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a person of experience in the care of children from their birth to more mature years. City reference most satisfactory. Can be seen at No. 182 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days, top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a first rate washer and ironer; can produce the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at 141 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a first-rate plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; can come well recommended from her last employer; can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at 227 East 18th st., back room, 1st floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR as chambermaid and fine laundress, by a very competent woman, with good City reference. Call at No. 50 13th-st., west of Broadway, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; can do fluting neatly, or would do plain sewing. Good City reference. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE French-Canadian girl as a French cook. Call at No. 281½ Elizabeth-st., in the rear, room No. 5, up stairs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as nurse or chambermaid. Has two years' reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 44 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—BY A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and laundress in a private family, or would do plain cooking. Best City references. Call at No. 167 East 12th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain sewer. Can be seen at the residence of her late employer No. 47 Tompkins-place, South Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN, a few gentlemen's washing to take at her own house; satisfactory City reference will be given. Apply at No. 58 Lispenard-st., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and take care of children. Excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a situation to go to California with a private family. Apply to room No. 69 Everett House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 172 12th-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

COPYIST.—A LADY IN NECESSITOUS CIRcumstances is desirous of obtaining employment as a copyist. A line, addressed COPYIST, left at the office of this paper, will meet with prompt attention.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A STABLEMAN TO GO IN THE COUNtry, private residence; must be a good driver, have good judgment about the care of horses, and willing to work. Send address and references where employed; direct to COUNTRY, office of New-York *Times*.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN, ONE AS laundress and one as waitress. Apply at No. 147 West 12th-st., 2 doors from 6th-av. Good City references required.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has been engaged as traveler in the Iron, hardware and cutlery trade; wishes for a similar place, or as book-keeper or entry clerk; will make himself generally useful; can furnish satisfactory references. Address SPRING, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a single young man; has had sixteen years experience in some of the best families; understands his business perfectly; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; would go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 129 Waverley-place, or address M. O., same place.

WANTED—A SITUATION EITHER AS ENTRY clerk, assistant bookkeeper, receiving or stock clerk, in a dry goods or cloth house, by a young man of ample experience in either capacity, who can produce first-rate recommendations, and would take a small salary. Address H. G., *Times* Office.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office, as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, care of Frank & Vernam, lawyers, No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady man, without any incumbrance, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, having had long experience in the old country, from which he has lately arrived. City reference. Address R. B., *Times* office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged Protestant man of good experience; understands the duties of a waiter in all its branches, and can make himself otherwise useful. No objection to City or country. Has the best of references. Address, for three days, J. B., at No. 369 Bowery, S. ROCCO.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by an active and capable man, with experience and the best City reference. Address C. B., or can be seen at the bookstore No. 822 Broadway, corner 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, as porter in a wholesale store, or would take a situation as waiter in a dining saloon. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 97 West st., in the office up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant man; has lived in the City for the last 13 years; has the best of City references as to ability, sobriety and honesty. Address C. B., care of Charles S. Coxhead, saddler, No. 704 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by an active young man, of industrious habits. Terms moderate. Address FRANCIS QUEEN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITuation as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 101 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of first-rate ability. Has lived almost 4 years in his last place. Can produce the very best of references. Address H. P. S., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man as collector, agent, or copyist; has been engaged in teaching during the past year. Address J. M., Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man who understands his business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 639 Broadway. Inquire for or address L. G.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ATTORNEY OF ABOUT a year's standing, a clerkship in a law office. Best of references given. Address L. M., *Times* office.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A fully competent man of long experience in this country; can give the first reference as to ability, sobriety and honesty. Advertiser has a small family, and would wish to get a permanent situation. Address J. H., Gardener, or call at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, corner of 18th st and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man of fourteen years experience at greenhouse and grapery, flowers and vegetables; he also understands leveling, grading, terracing, &c., with everything connected with his line of business; best of references given. Address H. L. D., office of this paper.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man with a small family; understands the business in all its various branches; has had 14 years' practice in this country at greenhouse, graperies, fruit and vegetables. Best City reference given. Apply by note to J. W. THORBURN'S seed store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GARDENER, whose character shall bear the strictest investigation for capability, honesty and sobriety; a first-class man without family; none need apply but those having a first-class situation. Apply at J. M. THORBURN'S & CO., No. 15 John-st., for W. S.

WANTED—SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A Scotchman, over 20 years in the United States, with a wife, (no children;) acquainted with dairy; the man experienced in all parts of horticulture. Good references given. Address J. M., at *Times* Office, or at New-Haven, Conn.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A PLACE AS farmer to take charge of a farm on shares or wages; was six years in his last place; left at his own request; farmed some time in the western part of this State; can get the best of reference. Call at No. 54 Duane st., or address P. F., this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GARDENER, BY a man competent to fulfill all the required duties. Is a married man, with no children. A situation near Yonkers preferred. Refers to his late employer, J. S. Homans, Esq., No. 162 Pearl-st. Address WILLIAM ALEXANDER, care of J. S. Homans, No. 162 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without family; five years at his last place, and left at his own desire. None need apply but those in want of a first-class, practical man. Call till engaged at Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 878 Broadway, for W. H.

WANTED—A GARDENER: A MARRIED MAN without family preferred, to do the usual work of a small place about two miles from the City; must understand the management of kitchen-garden, &c. Address Box No. 11, Hoboken Post-Office.

WANTED.—A GARDENER IS IN WANT OF A situation—one who thoroughly understands his business, green house plants, &c. English—aged 30. Has good recommendations. Address P. P. GARDENER, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man to take charge of a farm, having a thorough experience in farming; will give the best of recommendation from responsible men. Address T. K., *Times* office, for two days.

INSTRUCTION.

$1.—WRITING-CLASS.—MR. PAINE, NO. 62 Bowery New-York, and No. 283 Fulton st., Brooklyn, receives pupils in writing this month at prices from $1 to $3; book-keeping, $10, time unlimited, or three months (72 lessons in penmanship and commercial arithmetic) for $10. As a teacher of penmanship and book-keeping, Col. Paine stands unrivalled.—*Brooklyn Morning Journal.*

A LADY, THE PUPIL OF THE FIRST European masters, who has devoted years exclusively to the study of music, offers her experience and knowledge to those desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the "piano." $10 per quarter. French and English taught if desired. Address Miss RANDALL, Brooklyn Post-Office.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &C.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institute in New York. Gentlemen are taught book-keeping practically, on plans of real business, without the useless drudgery of text-book theories. Two gentlemen may commute for private desks, at only $15 for the full commercial course.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON'S "St Joseph's Conversation Classes" at No. 761 Broadway, by Mons. JOSEPH. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate, and answer in French to the questions addressed.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIenced in teaching, some pupils to instruct in English, French, German, Italian, and drawing. Unexceptionable references given. Address G. M. S., box No. 3,806 Post office, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND University, who is a thorough French scholar, would like to give private lessons in Latin, Mathematics or French. Address D. J. B., *Times* office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Also, a class for little boys. No. 4 West 37th-st.

SCHOOL AGENCY—AT CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No 3 Park row, New-York. All services in this department, with teachers, school-officers, &c., such as obtaining teachers for schools and situations in schools for teachers, will be performed by the undersigned without charge. J. HOBBS.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY, OF MUCH EXPERIence in teaching, desires to make an engagement either in a private family or school, in or about the City of New-York. She is thoroughly qualified to instruct in all the branches of an English education, French, music, drawing, &c. Satisfactory references can be given. Address TEACHER, R. Carter & Brothers, Publishers, No. 530 Broadway.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL QUALIFIED to give instruction in German, music and drawing, would be glad to give lessons in either or all these branches. The best references given. Address M. B., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TEACH MUSIC, by a lady who has taught two years in a Southern Seminary. Address X. Z., *Times* Office.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open, day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

WANTED—AN AGENT TO CANVASS FOR ADvertisements in a popular periodical. Apply to STANFORD & DELISSER, No. 637 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR LEASE FOR SALE, WITH VALUABLE PRIVILEGES.—That eligible property, No. 76 John-st., running through to and connecting with Nos 29, 31 and 33 Platt st., forming one store: five floors of about 160x25 feet each; excellent basement; has the modern improvements; is well adapted for any large business, storage warehouse, &c., &c. having entrances on both John and Platt sts. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, or the lease will be sold, with all its valuable privileges, on reasonable terms. Lease has fifteen years to run, and privilege of renewal. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE [illegible]-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.
N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—A NICE TWO-STORY ATTIC AND basement house, in complete order, west of and but a short distance from Broadway and in the vicinity of all the leading hotels. As the family is going to boarding, the furniture, which is plain, but good and useful, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Everything complete for a small family; an excellent location for renting furnished rooms. For particulars, address, for one week, HOUSE, Broadway Post-Office.

TO LET—STORES NOS. 173, 175 AND 175½ Grand-st., in the new buildings corner Grand and Baxter sts.; also, the upper part of said building, consisting of large show room on second floor, about 50 feet square, and three upper floors, well calculated for light manufacturing business; also, a good light basement. Rent moderate and immediate possession given. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, 150 Canal-st., cor. Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPLENDID BUILDing No 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane-st.; is in first-rate condition and well adapted for a banking-house and offices or hotel, and is ready for immediate occupation; can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock; to a good and responsible tenant the rent will be reasonable. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 107 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE TWO AND A HALF STORY, MODern improved brick house, in West 12th-st., near 6th-av., for $600 per annum. Rooms complete with gas and furniture, which will be sold for $1,000 cash, though it cost exceeding 50 per cent. additional. House and furniture must go together. Apply to PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DWELLING-house No. 208 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, for a first-class boarding-house. It has thirty rooms, all in good order, painted throughout last Spring, and the parlor and dining-room papered. Rent low to a good tenant. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For terms, inquire of G. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY of New-York, the rooms formerly occupied by the New-York Historical Society, suitable for a library and reading room; may be had on a lease for a term of years. Also, two fine studios for artists, and rooms for storage of furniture. Apply to the Janitor and Agent on the premises.

DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR BUSINESS OR STORAGE TO LET—On reasonable terms; two lofts and a good cellar, together with an office on second floor, at No. 100 Murray-st., between West and Washington sts.; the office will be rented separately to a good tenant if desired. Apply on the premises to HENRY F. DIBBLEE.

TO LEASE—NO. 321 BROADWAY, FOR ONE TO three years,—4 floors—2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, separately or together, now occupied in part by G. P. Putnam & Co., Publishers. This store is opposite Bowen & McNamee's new building—the first store above the Hospital, and overlooks its grounds, and is in good repair.
IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSE No. 52 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, (near Atlantic;) the premises are commodious and in first-rate order; gas throughout, and the other modern improvements; rent $500; possession May 1. Apply on the premises, or to JAMES HERALD, No. 222 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 212 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., well arranged for the residence of a small genteel family. It is supplied with gas, hot and cold water, &c., and has a high basement and under-cellar. May be seen from 2 to 5 P.M. Apply to J. ROWLAND, Greenwich Bank.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE 3-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 137 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; rent, furnished, $1,350; unfurnished, $1,000; (the mirrors and chandeliers go with the house, unfurnished.) Inquire of A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THOSE TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-story and attic houses Nos. 8 and 9 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., opposite Lamartine Park, between 8th and 9th avs., with all modern improvements, and gas fixtures. Rent $750. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 245 West 34th-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE OFFICE OR STORE NO. 5 Beekman-st., next to the Park Bank, one of the best locations in the City for an insurance company or money broker. Also, offices in the Park Bank Building. Inquire in the Bank.

TO LET—WITH CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXtures, No. 64 East 22d-st.—3-story, Croton and gas in each story, 3 rooms deep. Oil cloths and carpets will be sold low. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., after 1 o'clock. Rent $1,000 to a private family only.

TO LEASE—THE SIX-STORY, BROWN-STONE front building, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 113 Nassau-st., 25 feet in front and 100 feet deep to Theatre-alley, with centre light, and well calculated for business. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, with the modern improvements, No. 163 Lexington-av., near 31st st. Price moderate, terms easy. If rented, $800 for present ensuing year. Apply to D. W. KELLOGG, No. 231 Pearl st.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY DWELLING houses with all the modern improvements. The first and second floors of house No. 35 King-st., with gas and Croton water. Also other small apartments to let. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, rear of No. 29 King-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, THE second floor, back basement and one room in attic of house No. 49 Charlton st., between Varick and Macdougal sts. Range, bath, hot and cold water. Inquire at No. 62 Fulton-st., in the store. Rent $300.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 296 West 20th st., modern built, and includes gas fixtures. Rent $650 to a desirable tenant. May be seen from 2 to 5 P. M. J. & W. DENHAM, No. 124 8th-av.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 183 CLINTON-ST., BROOKlyn. Is in first-rate order; parlor walls frescoed; mirrors from ceiling to floor, which may be left in the house if desired; gas throughout; has always been occupied by the owner. Rent $600. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 178 4th-st., near 6th-av., suitable for a respectable family without small children; gas will be put in. Rent $475 per annum. Apply No. 182 4th-st., in grocery, to A. P. SMITH.

HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—THE first-class houses No. 83 Montague-place, No. 78 Pierrepont-st., No. 78 Nassau-st., and 4-story brick, corner Hicks and Orange sts. Apply to CORNING, BENTO & CO., No. 84 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—SMALL HOUSE NO. 25 WEST 21ST ST., rent $400. House and store (4-story) No. 537 6th-av., rent $600, a good situation for a bakery, has an oven. Large floors, No. 1,162 Broadway, suitable for lecture or church purposes. Apply as per bills.

TO LET—A HOUSE ON SECOND-AVENUE, NEAR 7th-st., with all the modern improvements, and in first-rate order. Nearly all the rent taken in board. Address S. R., Post-Office, station D, Bible House.

TO LET—TO BOOKBINDERS OR PRINTERS—The spacious rooms with steam power, formerly occupied by CHARLES JENKINS, Nos. 22 and 24, Frankfort-st. Apply to O. A. LOCKE, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 250 FULTON-STREET, opposite Washington Market; terms made satisfactory to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO LET—THE TWO FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS Nos. 84 and 90 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., having all the modern conveniences. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS NEW STORES AND basements Nos. 265 and 267 Canal-st. Rents low to good tenants. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—FINE OFFICES FOR LAWYERS IN the brown stone building No 82 Broadway. They are partially furnished. Apply to FIELD & SLUYTER, No. 82 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, A LARGE room, well-lighted, corner of Broadway and Broome-st.; entrance in Broome-st. Apply next door in the silver store of WM. GALE.

TO LET—A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING house and a large building suitable for manufacturing purposes; situated in Lexington-av., between 56th and 57th sts. Inquire of THOS. WYATT, No. 188 Mercer-st.

WHARF LOTS—BULKHEAD AND PIER TO lease, between 40th and 43d sts., North River. Also, the lots adjoining on those streets.
CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co., cor Broadway and Pine-st.

LOFTS TO LET—ONE OR TWO FINE SPACIOUS lofts, well lighted, in the store northwest corner of John-st. and William. Also, an office or salesroom on the ground floor. Apply at No. 7 Beaver-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 7 EAST THIRtieth-st.; three-story brown-stone front, with all modern conveniences. Address Box No. 3,702 Post-Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, PART OF A first-class house, to a small genteel family. Apply at No. 158 Lexington-av., between 30th and 31st sts., or at the Marble Works of W. & J. YOUNG, corner 2d av. and 20th-st.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG—FIVE MINutes' walk from the ferry, a first-class brown-stone front English basement house; rent $600. Inquire of CHARLES WILSON, No. 17 South 10th st., or of ROBERT DILLON, No. 30 Burling slip, New-York.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. L. HALL, on premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

STEAM POWER WITH ROOMS, WELL lighted, to let. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st., corner Hester.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE village of Barnegat, N. J., a large and new dwelling house containing 15 rooms, built in the most modern style, with about two acres of land, out-buildings and fences all new; also, a large storehouse, with over half an acre of land, within 200 feet of the dwelling house, situated in the best part of the village, and an excellent stand for a country store; the present owner has sold from $20,000 to $25,000 worth of goods a year, mostly for cash, at good profits; location healthy; plenty of gunning, fishing and sea bathing; daily line of stages to connect with the cars at Freehold and Mount Holly and sailing vessels weekly to New-York. Terms easy, and possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of JAMES S. DAVENPORT, No. 203 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—ONE OF the finest residences on Broad-st., opposite one of the public parks, having a south and west front. The house is new, and finished in the best and most substantial manner. It is large and commodious, containing 13 finished rooms, besides kitchen, wash room and cellar; has all the modern improvements, steam heaters, with registers, gas, water, &c.; in short, it is one of the most desirable residences in the city. It is within five minutes' walk of the New-Jersey Railroad Depôt. Lot 77x150 feet. Will be sold worth the money. Inquire of
KING & BOND, No. 295 Broad-st.,
Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—TWO DWELLINGS IN the City of Newark, N. J., convenient to the Market-st. depôt, Nos. 115 and 117 Macwhorter-st.; three story and basement, containing 12 rooms, with gas and fixtures, a bath-room, marble mantles, a two story piazza, vault, &c., with well on line between houses. No. 115, a two-story and attic, dining-room and kitchen in rear, containing 11 rooms, gas and fixtures complete. Price $6,000; 15 per cent. cash, the balance on mortgage; or, if leased, $300 for No. 117, and $250 for No. 115. Also, a store suitable for the drug business, will be leased low. Inquire of W. REID GOULD, No. 158 Nassau-st., or of D. H. FISHENON, on the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR TWO-story brick-front cottages, Nos. 9, 11, 13, and 15 East Baltic-st., near Court-st. Also that beautiful three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 64 Lafayette-av., corner of Hampden-st. Also, a neat three-story brick English basement house in Canton-st., near Fulton-av. Also several houses and stores to let. Apply to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 377 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or to B. T. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 37 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, NICELY FINISHed house, No. 190 West 36th-st., near 8th av. Price $4,000. Also, a 4-story, first-class house, No. 192 West 36th st., newly furnished with all the latest improvements such as hot and cold water, range, gas, bells, speaking tubes, &c., complete. Price $6,000. Terms half cash, balance on bond and mortgage, to suit the purchaser. Apply to E. HUNT, No. 194 West 36th-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST TROY, N. Y., about 22 acres of land, well calculated for residences, or for manufacturing purposes, being mostly on high ground, near the Erie Canal and Hudson River, and near the business part of the village. This property will be sold at a bargain. For maps and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, or FRANCIS MORGAN, 11 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME brick house in 70th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with three adjoining lots; it commands a fine view of the City and an extended view of the surrounding country; water and gas in the house. Apply to J. CALLAGHAN, corner of 2d-av. and 72d-st.
Also, lots for sale or exchanged for improved City property, on 72d-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Apply as above.

$10.000.—EIGHT HOUSES AND LOTS for sale on Lexington-av., corner of 41st-st., brown-stone front, high stoop, finished in best manner. Also, a farm of 160 acres, Rockland County, Clarkstown; stock if desired; old line of stages passes daily to and from Nyack. Also 6 lots on 57th-st., near 5th-av. Inquire Lexington-av. houses.

FOR SALE—A SMALL 3-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, with all the modern improvements, in 30th st., near 4th-av.; price $8,500. A large part of the cost can remain on bond and mortgage. A part or the whole of the furniture, which is nearly new, will also be sold if wished. Apply at No. 156 William-st., 3d floor.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND CONSISTING of three lots, fronting on two streets, in the neighborhood of Chatham-square; well adapted for manufacturing purposes; will be sold low or exchanged for goods, stocks or bonds and mortgages, or a place in the country. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 395 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY, brown-stone, English basement house No. 49 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Size 16 feet 8 inches by 62; lot half the block. Has all the modern conveniences, and has just been put in complete order. For terms, &c., inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and counter-cellar high stoop house and lot, No. 185 East 20th-st., with all the modern improvements, built in the best manner; house 20 by 46 feet, lot half the block. $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Will be sold at a very low price. Apply to G. FOUNTAIN, No. 183 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE NO. 88 West 27th-st.; price $8 000; also, lot on 28th-st., near 6th-av.; price $3,500; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also, 6 acres of land on Staten Island. SAM'L. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy; if desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. TICE, New-York *Times* Office.

STORE PROPERTY IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The valuable house and store No. 348 Main-st., best business part of the city, will be sold cheap. Apply at SHERMAN'S, No. 142 Washington-st., Hoboken, or R.C. ANDRUS, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE ENGLISH-basement house No. 72 East 29th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. The lot is 19 feet wide by 98¾ feet deep. The house is pleasantly located, and is finished in modern style. Price $10,500. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE fine brown stone house No. 65 2d-place, Brooklyn. House handsomely papered and painted, with the modern improvements, and a court yard 33 feet. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st.

FOR SALE—ON FAIRMOUNT-AV., BERGEN, N. J., a two-story house, with extension, and about ½ acre of ground, near Reformed Dutch and Presbyterian Churches. Apply on premises, or of R. C. LOESCH, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROADWAY PROPERTY—Possession immediately. The well-known French apothecary corner of 9th-st. and Broadway. Apply at No. 457 Broadway. FELIX EFFRAY.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 109 ORCHARD st.; house 22x32, lot 87 ft. 6 in. by 25 ft. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of N. P. LABARTE, Corner of Bowery and Canal-st., under Citizens' Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LTT—A WELL-FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE-STREET.—A valuable corner lot for sale on Duane-st., near the Erie Railroad Depôt. For particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A FAMILY OF THREE persons are desirous of procuring a small, conveniently-constructed house, with three or four rooms on the main floor, and if with modern improvements all the more desirable. Preference will be given to the neighborhood of Clinton and Fulton avs., Brooklyn. A suitable place, with some land, would be purchased, and for CASH if it was made an object. Reference will be made to present landlord. Address W. JEFFERSON, care of Mr. JONES, New-York *Times* office, and to facilitate matters, give full particulars.

COTTAGE HOUSE WANTED—IN FORDHAM or Astoria, or some other convenient and healthy place, situable for a small family, with from half an acre to five acres of ground, and near a depôt; Harlem Railroad preferred; rent not to exceed $150 to $300. Address, with particulars and price, "Country House," box No. 800, Post-Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL dwelling-house and lot, pleasantly located in the eastern part of the City, above Grand and below 14th sts., and not east of Orchard-st., or 1st-av. Price not to exceed $5,500; part cash will be paid. Address BENEDICT, Box No. 2,211 Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE IN THE UPper part of the City, below 20th-st., and between 3d and 7th avs. Rent not to exceed $700. Address W., Box No. 2,243.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENsable to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, in New-Jersey, twenty minutes by Railroad; house large; hot and cold water bath, water closet, wash-tubs, marble-top washstands, range, furnace, gas pipes, marble mantels, &c., carriage-house, stable, cow-house, hennery, ice-house, twenty lots of ground, all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, asparagus, flowers, &c., all built by day's work without regard to expense, combining city and country. Any person desiring an elegant place cannot find its equal with $25,000, but will be sold for $18,000. Good stocks will be taken in part payment. One-third can remain for a term of years. Address H. P. W., care C. LYON, letter carrier, Post Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country seat with about 15 acres of land in Morristown, N. J., retired from the town, but possessing all its advantages. The house is of the Elizabethan style, large and commodious, with all the modern improvements, and is on an elevated site 250 feet from the road, in a grove of large forest trees interspersed with evergreens. The grounds are tastefully laid out—on which is a variety of young fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; also, a pond supplied by springs. Any person desiring such a place will, on viewing it, find their anticipations fully realized. If desired, part of the furniture may be retained.
DAVID ROCKWELL, Morristown.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the road to Elizabeth, 1½ miles from Chestnut st. depôt, Newark; contains about 24 acres, 6 acres fine woodland, balance under cultivation in fine order, and with an abundance of fruit, good house and buildings; also, small house for farmer's use. The place is in a good neighborhood, and commands one of the finest views in the vicinity of New York. Will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises to BENJ. P. BRECK, or to WM. P. BRECK, Excelsior Sugar Refinery, Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR SALE—IN WORCESTER, MASS., FRONTING on Lincoln-st., a large double house, fitted with water, gas, range, furnace, and every modern convenience, and in most perfect order, with one acre of land handsomely laid out in lawn and garden, and well stocked with choice fruit; a large new stable in the rear. An elegant residence for a family desiring a union of town and country life. Will be sold low and on favorable terms, or exchanged for New York or Brooklyn property. Apply to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE AT STAMFORD, Conn., very pleasantly located opposite St. John's square, and a few steps from the Episcopal Church; house has eight rooms and wood-house; ground 70x100 feet, with shade trees; ten minutes' walk from depôt; rent $150; possession April 1. Apply to S. HOLMES, No. 711 Broadway, or to WM. H. HOLLY, Esq., adjoining, at Stamford.

TO LET IN RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A large double house, with all the necessary outbuildings, and 3 acres of ground, situated within half a mile of Rye Beach, and about the same distance from depôt of New-Haven Railroad. House surrounded by large shade trees, and abundance of fruit on the premises. More land can be had if desired. Apply to R. E. OVERTON, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT OF 40 acres, land high and rolling, and perfectly healthy, splendidly stocked with fruit, there being over 1,000 pear trees: the product will pay interest on investment. Eleven miles from New York by railroad. A fine house in the city would be taken. Apply to W. B. LEEDS, No. 54 Wall-st., or C. A. SHERMAN, No 106 Broadway.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Mauran, with 32 acres of land, situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house, partially furnished, is 50 feet square with a wing 44x36, with a stable, poultry house, &c., and a fine pond of water. Address JAS. E. MAURAN, No. 119 10th-st., or to care of WM. K. THORN, No 192 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT STATEN ISLAND.—A country seat of 36 acres, near the Four Corners and about a mile east of Factoryville, one of the most beautiful situations on the island, will be rented for one or more years or sold on favorable terms. Rent $1,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, A HANDSOME two story, basement and attic brick house, with ten finished rooms, hot air, gas, &c., commanding a view of the Hudson from Staten Island, within five minutes' walk of the Railroad station and steamboat landing; the grounds, 100 feet square, well improved, and the whole in fine order. Apply to THOMAS C. CORNELL, Yonkers.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN TREMONT, FIVE minutes' walk from the depôt, a house with 12 rooms, Parlors with sliding doors, marble mantels and grates; also, a stable and one-third of an acre of ground. Price $4,000—terms easy; rent $250. Possession 1st of April. Inquire of L. K. OSBORN, No. 102 Fulton-st., or at depôt, Tremont Harlem Railroad.

TO RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 35 acres in the village of Jamaica, within five minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, in first rate order. Inquire of WESSELL S. SMITH, No. 51 Exchange place, New-York, or of JOHN ARASON, at the railroad depôt, Jamaica.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT STATEN ISLAND.—The size of it is about 40x30 feet, with piazza front and rear. It cost about $6,000 to build, and will be sold, with about 8 acres of land, for $4,000, or rented for $300. Apply at No. 94 Maiden lane.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS double house; contains 13 finished rooms, ½ acre of ground, has an unsurpassed view of the Hudson, and is in a desirable neighborhood. Price $11,000. Address A. C., box No 2,855 New-York Post Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FIFTY-FIVE ACRES, seven miles from the City Hall, Brooklyn, three-quarters of a mile from Railroad depot, good house and barn. Price $11,000—half its value; one-third cash. Also, a splendid country seat, 5½ from the Fulton Ferry; house has all the modern improvements, out-buildings, fruit and flowers of every kind; for health and beauty cannot be surpassed; cost $15,000; will be sold for $10,000, one-third cash. Also, a first-class brown-stone front house, finished in superb style, and in one of the best neighborhoods. Any of the above cannot be surpassed as an investment. For further particulars, inquire of the owner from 11 to 3 o'clock, or after 4, any time, at No. 105 Dean-st., Brooklyn, third house from Hoyt, South side.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 115 ACRES—3 miles north of Trumansburg in the County of Seneca, N.Y., situated on the west side of Cayuga Lake, having a very commanding view of the same. There are on the premises a large two story house, good barn and shed, all in good repair; a large orchard of good fruit, and a never failing spring of water near the door. The farm gently slopes to the east without hill or dale, and not a rod of waste land on the premises. Possession given the 1st April, and terms of payment made easy. For particulars, inquire of L. D. BRANCH, No. 149 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, or of ORVIS PAGE, Trumansburg, New-York.

FOR SALE—A PROFITABLE FARM, SITUATED near Madison, N. J., one and a half hours' ride from the City, per Morris and Essex Railroad, containing 70 acres of excellent land, the whole in a high state of cultivation, well watered. Fifty tons of hay were cut last season. There is upon the property a dwelling-house suitable for a farmer; barn, corn crib, cow house, all in excellent order. Terms easy. Good productive City property will be taken in payment. Apply to E. DU BERCEAU, No. 142 Pearl-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—There is 35 acres under a high state of cultivation, five acres of woodland; there is a good dwelling-house, barns, carriage house, first-rate water; fine assortment of apple, cherry, pear and quince trees. The stock will be sold with the place, if desired. Twenty miles from the City on the New-Jersey Railroad. Trains run every hour. Inquire of THOS READ, No. 252 Water-st., New-York.

EMBARRASSMENT.—A VERY VALUABLE Farm in Central New-York worth $8,000, mortgaged for $3,600, must be sold immediately, as the owner, in consequence of a bad speculation, has been unable to pay the interest till it is considerably behind, and a collection is about to be forced. Nothing is required but the interest. Will be traded for any kind of desirable City property. The best trade offered must be taken, and soon. Address OWNER, *Times* office.

FARM FOR SALE—CONSISTING OF 79 ACRES of good land, located within ten minutes' drive of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt at Peekskill, Westchester County. To be sold cheap. Terms made very easy to purchaser. Inquire at room No. 16 No. 23 William-st., New-York.

ON THE SOUND, AT WOODBRIDGE, N. Y.—A first rate truck farm of 60 acres, with good dwelling and out houses, and near the steamboat landing. Fine bathing, fishing, oystering, &c. For sale on easy terms by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A small farm, with good buildings and plenty of fruit, 26 miles from New York, in Westchester Co.; also, a fine corner house up town. Inquire of ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 111 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the undersigned School Officers of the XIVth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock noon for the erection of a new school-house on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ANDREW H. GREEN,
Chairman of the Board of School Officers
HENRY P. WEST, Secretary. of the XIVth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned Chairman of the Board of School Officers of the VIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock NOON, for erecting stone stairs and making other repairs to Ward School No. 12, Monroe-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
The Board of School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
ZEBULON C. INSLEE,
In behalf of the School Officers of the VIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 15, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
SAMUEL ACKER, Chairman.
JOHN PICKFORD, Secretary.

TO DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS AND DEALERS IN TOILET ARTICLES.—In consequence of the late fire at No. 47 Maiden lane, the subscriber has removed to No. 61, a few doors below, where he is disposing of his stock at greatly reduced prices to close the business. The early attention of the trade is invited, as everything must be closed out previous to 1st May next.
A. W. GABAUDAN, No. 61 Maiden-lane.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.—Office No. 6 Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WITH THE ENTIRE SPLENDID ARRANGEMENTS OF THE HOUSE.

R. W. WESTCOTT, AUCTIONEER FOR the sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, household furniture, &c., will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 10, at 10½ o'clock the entire magnificent furniture contained in the first-class residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The sale will be peremptory, the circumstances under which it is made rendering it imperative that everything should be sold and removed by Thursday, at 12 o'clock, at which time the house will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange. Descriptive catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine.

THE FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS IN PART OF

Three splendid carved rosewood parlor suites covered in crimson and maroon satin, one full suite in crimson and gold brocade, and one of nine pieces in silk velvet, all in perfect order; richly covered centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops; solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant carved rosewood 7-octave piano forte; French music cabinet, tapestry, Wilton and Axminster carpets, two splendid marble top rosewood etageres, lined with satin-wood; six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors with cornices, slabs and brackets; silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands with mirror backs, French escritoires consoles in buhl work, superb paintings on canvas and glass marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases, and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, rosewood armoires with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, 22 fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofa bedsteads, tête-à-têtes, shades and lace curtains to 30 windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, &c.

SOLID OAK DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Extension dining table, marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, card table sofa &c.; rich silver-ware of every description, gold-band and decorated China, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned.

N. B.—Deposits will be required from all purchasers.

By SIMEON DRAPER, THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BEAVER-ST., for account of whom it may concern, and the liabilities of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company taken in payment. The valuable 5 story store and lot No. 43 Beaver-st. The lot is 22 feet 7 inches front, and 19 feet in the rear, by 116 feet 6 inches on the easterly side, and 119 feet on the westerly side. The store is 22 feet 7 inches front, 18 feet 10 inches rear, and 87 feet 6 inches deep; built in the most substantial manner, very heavily timbered and has double iron shutters made in the best manner, and iron rafters and roof. The title is indisputable. The property is sold at the above measurements, be the same more or less. The store is rented until the 1st May next at $1 900 per annum, and the purchaser will be entitled to the quarter's rent due on that day.

TERMS OF SALE

Fifty per cent in any of the funded debt of the Company.

Thirty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing the present year.

Twenty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing in 1859, and

Twenty per cent of the amount of purchase to be paid to the auctioneer when the biddings are closed, in any of the obligations of the Company above mentioned. The usual assignee's deeds and possession will be given on 1st April.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, No. 220 Broadway.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.—Positive sale of all the elegant rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak furniture carpets, mantle and pier mirrors, oil paintings decorations, works of art &c., contained in the private residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and University place TO-MORROW, (Thursday) March 11, at 10½ A. M. precisely. The following is only a partial description of the goods in the house, viz.:

In the basement are suits of oak dining room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and three rosewood parlor suits, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures clocks ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, 1 rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and covers, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas 10 fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods too numerous to mention.

Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, No. 220 Broadway.

JOSEPH M. KISSAM, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, general assignee of KELLY, TOWNSEND & CO., will sell at public auction, by JOSEPH M. KISSAM, auctioneer, at GOULD'S Hotel, at Mount Vernon, in the County of Westchester, in the State of New-York, on the 16th day of March, inst., at 2 o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title and interest of FREDERICK M. KELLY, ELIHU J. TOWNSEND and EDWARD STEPHENS, (who composed the said firm of KELLY TOWNSEND & Co.,) of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Eastchester, in the County of Westchester and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: On the north by the southerly line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; on the east by the centre of Hutchinson's River; on the south by land late of Isaac Valentine, and on the west by the road leading from Eastchester Village to White Plains, containing within said bounds sixty-three acres and ten-hundredths of an acre of land, be the same more or less.

SPENCER GREGORY, Assignee.

HENRY LINDSLEY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—LINDSLEY & SHATTUCK will sell, on THURSDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE—No. 162, the 3 story high basement brick house and lot; all modern improvements; 20 by 55.

WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—No. 152, the 3½-story high-basement brick house: all modern improvements; 23 6 by 48; lot 107.

WEST FIFTY SECOND-STREET—Eighth house east of 8th av.; the 3-story brown-stone house, all modern improvements; 14 by 55; lot 14 by half block.

For particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, room No. 6 Bank of Commerce.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY 10th, and THURSDAY, 11th of March, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No 455 Broadway, a large and valuable stock of cabinet furniture, by order of the Assignee, without reserve, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, complete in muslin, &c., etageres, lounges, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, richly carved bedsteads, extension tables, centre tables, arm and parlor chairs, ladies' secretaries, fancy tables, bookcases, washstands, complete assortment of mahogany, black walnut and imitation oak bedroom suites, together with a large assortment of other furniture. It can be examined at any time before the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Saleroom No 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB AND VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY, COINS, MANUSCRIPTS, &c., &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., comprising Audubon's History of Birds, large edition; Encyclopædia Britannica, 20 vols; Beauties of England and Wales, 25 vols.; Bryan's Dictionary of Painters Gaelic Gatherings, Reuben's Gallery of Paintings, Robert's Holy Land, Hogarth's Works, rare manuscripts, 1550. Also, autographs in frames, of Washington, Lafayette, Wellington, Pitt, Livingston, Adams, &c., &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY, (LEASE-HOLD,) NO. 15 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON UNIVERSITY-PLACE—The first-class three story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 15, east side University-place, three rooms deep, and containing all the modern improvements. Lease has eighteen years to run, at $250 ground rent, with the usual renewals. Lot 25x107 and 109. Can be seen from 12 to 2 P. M. To be sold without reserve. Particulars at No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., about fifty marble mantels, of different sizes and descriptions. To close a concern—A large assortment of iron furniture, consisting of bedsteads, chairs, tables, with iron tops, tête-à-tête garden seats, &c., embracing a large and general assortment.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or the *Journal of Commerce, Courier* and *Morning Express.*

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SALE OF GOLD MINES.—THE UNDERSIGNED Trustee hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of March, 1858, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property, to wit: All those tracts of land situated in the Counties of Orange and Spotsylvania, in the State of Virginia, containing about 1,129 acres, and formerly known as the Melville and Kuton tracts, and lately occupied and worked by the Melville Gold Mining Company, together with all the buildings, offices, mills, machinery and personal property of every description and kind which may be on or connected with the premises at the time of sale. This property lies about 18 miles west of Fredericksburg on the plank road leading from the latter place, and is bounded partly by the Rapid Ann River; it is about equally divided into arable and woodland, the former being very fertile and surpassed by none other in the vicinity. This property contains several large veins of gold on it, which have been mined for many years. Shafts well timbered and in excellent order have been sunk on these veins to the depth of a hundred feet, and a large pump, capable of draining the mines, is now in working order. There is also situated at the mines a large mill house, with a steam engine of thirty horse power. Three large Chillian mills, twelve stamps, two shaking tables and Kent's Amalgamator, all in working condition. There is also on this property a fine water power, with mill-house containing six stamps and one Chillian mill in excellent order. The farm is well stocked with horses, mules, wagons, carts, harness, farming utensils, &c. There are also about one thousand bushels of corn and eight hundred bushels of oats on the place, all of which will be sold with the above-described property. This estate is known as one of the best gold mining properties in the State of Virginia. The title is perfect. The terms of sale are as follows:

Ten per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale; an amount with this sufficient to make up $60,000, on delivery of the title deeds within twenty days after the sale, and the balance within six months from the day of sale, with interest and secured by mortgage on the property. Possession given on delivery of the deeds. For further particulars, inquire of FREDK. G. BURNHAM, Trustee, No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, comprising the following hypothecated securities:

$9,000 St. Louis County 6 ℘ cent Bonds, 1860.

Atlantic Mechanics' Banking Association and East River Bank Stocks.

Exchange Fire Insurance Company Stock.

Harlem Gas Company Stock.

Next sale of stocks on SATURDAY, March 13.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL THIS DAY, March 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 85 Nassau-st., a desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, comprising tête-à-têtes, sofas, lounges, chairs, wardrobes, tables, parlor suites, etageres, enameled and oak chamber suites, crockery, cutlery, silver-plated ware, fancy goods &c., &c., &c. Housekeepers and others, desirous of obtaining first-class furniture will find this sale worthy of their attention. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, ON THE premises No. 53 East 28th-st., one door east of 4th av., by order of Administrator, the entire furniture of the said house, a genteel private residence, consisting of full suites of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, plush, brocatel and hair-cloth chamber sets, dining room and kitchen furniture. China crockery, glass and tin ware, cooking utensils &c. For particulars, see catalogues at the office of Auctioneer, No. 83 Cedar-st.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, March 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO, No. 56 Beekman-st., fresh seasonable goods, adapted to City and country trade, without reserve.

JNO E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE SALE OF HARDWARE, &c., by order of the administrator of Alfred F. Lagrave, will be continued THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 225 Greenwich-st.

FINANCIAL.

$5.000.—WANTED—THE LOAN OF FIVE thousand dollars for one, three or five years, on a Life Insurance Policy of $10,000. Address C. R. H., *Times* Office.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 51 Wall-st., corner William-st. New-York.

Having correspondence in all the principal cities of the Union and the British Provinces, we are enabled to negotiate Exchange and make Collections on the most favorable terms. Drafts for sale, in sums to suit, on all the principal points of the country. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold on commission. Loans and Time Paper negotiated.

CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

issue

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,

for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,

BANKERS, NO 11 WALL-ST.,

solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

PROPOSALS FOR $170,000 PUBLIC STOCK FOR REBUILDING TOMPKINS MARKET.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until Wednesday, March 10, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars of the "Public stock for rebuilding Tompkins Market," authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to raise one hundred and seventy thousand dollars by loan, and to fund the same for the rebuilding of Tompkins Market," passed April 11, 1856, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 11, 1858.

The said stock will consist of one thousand seven hundred shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and shall be redeemable as follows: Seventeen thousand dollars on the 1st day of July, 1860, and seventeen thousand dollars on the 1st day of July in each year thereafter until the whole sum is redeemed.

To provide for the redemption of said stock, and the payment of interest thereon, there is to be raised by tax, yearly and every year, until the whole stock shall be redeemed, such sum as is required for the payment of the same, with the interest thereon.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share. The person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying the interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposals for Six per Cent. Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Third-avenue, corner of Ninth-street.

MONEYS DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE April 1 will bear interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

PHILIP W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.

I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

IOWA STATE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.—THE subscribers offer for sale $50,000 of the Seven per cent Bonds of the State of Iowa, due Jan. 1, 1868. Coupons payable 1st January and July. Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

The Revised Constitution of the State limits the debt to $250,000, and the law authorizing the loan sets aside a specific portion of the State tax for the payment of interest and the principal at maturity.

Full particulars with copies of the Constitution and Law may be had on application to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York, March 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., when the Report of the Directors for the year 1857 will be submitted. The poll for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be open till 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, March 8, 1858.

THE INTEREST COUPONS ATTACHED to certain of the 8 per cent Bonds of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and due 15th November last, will be paid at our office on presentation.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$10.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in two sums, on improved City property. Address J. J., *Times* office, with description of property.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST respectability wishes the loan of $30 for a few weeks. Security and reference given. Address Miss R. M., Union-square Post-Office.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,	STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,	ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES, JR.,
HENRY ROWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE
ALFRED L. ROWE,	GEORGE B WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,	ISAAC H SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M. BRUCE, JR.,	EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL,	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reëlected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reëlected Vice-President.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.—DECLARATION OF INTENTION TO FORM A COMPANY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.—We the undersigned hereby give notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated Company, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, for the purpose of making insurance on dwellings, houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandise and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation. Such Company to be known by the name or style of "THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY," and to be located in the City of New-York.

John S. Giles,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Philip W. Engs,	David Hoadley,
Henry A. Burr,	John C Henderson,
Zophar Mills,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Charles McDougall,	Daniel F. Tiemann,
Peter H. Titus,	Eugene Keteltas,
Adolp. F. Okershausen,	Franklin H Delano,
David Milliken,	Meredith Howland,
Albert J. Delatour,	Henry Morgan,
James Y. Watkins,	Louis De Coppet,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,	Charles L Vose,
George W. Hatch,	Benjamin M. Whitlock,
James Pryer,	Edward Cooper,
Henry H. Elliott,	James B. Johnston,
Archibald F. Finn,	M. M. Van Beuren,
George B Waldron,	Silas C. Herring,
Paschal W. Turney,	Thomas F Youngs,
Benjamin H. Lillie,	John E. Devlin,
Edward S Hall,	C F A. Hinrichs,
James B. Windle,	William Whitewright, Jr.,
John Carle Jr.,	Lindley M. Hoffman,
Lot C. Clark,	Henry M. Graham,
Homer Morgan,	Lewis Francis,
James S. Aspinwall,	Thomas G. Talmage,
John McKesson,	Nathan B. Graham.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1858.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a Resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Canal Commissioners' Office, in the city of Albany, until Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary or that may be required, to keep in good repair, and in good navigable condition, during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners, or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 10th day of May next.

SECTION NO. 1 CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

Penalty in Bond.....$7,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal, and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools, and other implements specified in the following schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE

Of Property belonging to the State on Section No. 1 Champlain Canal, together with the valuation of the same:

4,083 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber and Plank, $51 04; 600 do. Elm Boards, $12; 250 do. Pine Lumber, $6 25; 50 do. Oak Lumber, $1 50; 2 Bridge Caps, $6; 22 unfinished Wheel Barrows, $22; 4 set Gin Poles, $4; 6 Stone Boat Plank, $1 50; 2 State Scows, $500; 2 small Boats, $150; 6 Stone Boats, $3; 6 Draft Chains, $10; 1 Desk and Table, $4; 1 Table, $3; 1 Fluid Lamp and Can, $1 50; 2 large Pinch Bars, $5; 1 Boom Derrick, $10; 1 Anchor, $3; 3 Bog Hoes, $1 50; 18 Cast Steel Drills, $32; 1 Crab, $7; 1 Plow, $6; 5 Water Pails, 62c.; 1 Dipper, 13c.; 1 Hoe, 38c.; 1 Pile Auger, $8; 2 Steam Presses, $4; 72 Steel Shovels, $36; 4 Axes, $3; 34 Picks, $34; 2,100 pounds old Iron, (Cast) $21; 1400 pounds old Iron, (Wrought) $21; 54 Wheel Barrows, $81; 4 Bridge Hooks, $3; 3 Cross cut Saws $4 50; 2 Scrapers, $4; 3 Shackle Bars, $3; 12 Augers, $8; 2 Lanterns, $1; 2 Boat Pumps, $2; 500 pounds old Rope, $5; 12 Lock Lamps, $6; 3 Cant Hooks, $3; 2 Adzes $1; 4 Wrenches $2; 2 Pike Poles, $1; 15 Sledges $15; 6 Oil Cans, $2; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 50c; 2 Spike Mauls, 50c.; 1 pair Portable Bellows, $4; 1 Paint Brush 12c.; 4 Pad Locks, $1; 4 Work Benches, $4; 1 Bench Screw and Vise, $1; 1 Iron Vise, $3; 1 Anvil, $2; 1 Gravel Seive, $3; 10 pounds White Lead 92c; 3 Tool Chests, $1 50; 50 Mud Bucks, $5; 4 Saw Benches, $1; 25 pounds Cut Nails, $1 25; 2 Hammers, $1; 34 Crow Bars, $34; 50 pounds Dock Spike, $4 50; 100 pounds Cast Bridge Framings, $5; 1 Steam Box and Boiler, $3; 10 Stoves and Pipes, $40; 45 Dock Sticks, $45; 250 pounds Spike, $11; 2 Grout Boxes, $1; 2 Fit Saw Bucks, $2; 1 Roll Boat, $2; 1 Pile Driver, $50; 2 Rakes, $2; 3 Ladders, $3; 2 Branding Irons, 75c; 10 Tackle Blocks $10; 3 new Paddle Gates and Fixtures, $50; 25 yards Quarry Stone, $25; 1 Ice Breaker, (sunk,) $2. Total, $1,453 94

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded, will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the contracting board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above mentioned office ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, March 6, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON, CHARLES H. SHERRILL, JOHN M. JAYCOX, } Canal Commissioners.

V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.

NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the City Surveyor's Office of the City of Hoboken up to the twenty seventh day of March, 1858, when the same will be opened at a meeting of the Council of said City to be held at 7½ o'clock P. M. of that day, for grading, curbing, guttering, paving, and flagging sidewalks in the following streets in said city, viz.: Newark-st. from Washington-st., to the line ditch; 3d st., from Washington-st. to 100 feet West of Meadow st.; 4th-st., from Hudson st. to River-st.; 5th-st., from Garden-st. to the westerly line of Willow-st; 7th-st., from Washington st. to the easterly line of Garden st.; Meadow-st., from 2d-st. to 4th st.; Garden-st. from 5th st. to 6th-st.

All the above work to be done and finished according to plans and specifications made by W. W. Shippen, Esq., City Surveyor, which plans and specifications are to be seen at his office, opposite the Ferry gate at Hoboken, and the said work to be fully completed on or before the first day of June next.

No proposals will be received except according to a form, to be obtained at the City Surveyor's office and accompanied with the names of at least two sufficient securities.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of the assignment hereinafter mentioned, notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts drawn by SATHER & CHURCH, of San Francisco, upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & CO., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & CO., that they are required to present such drafts to the undersigned PETER NAYLOR, Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH, under a deed of assignment bearing date Dec. 21, 1857, at his office No. 76 Broad-street, in the city of New York, by the 14th day of May next, for reception of a dividend thereon, under said assignment, which said assignee will be ready to pay on that day, and that in default of such presentment within such time, the holders of such drafts will, in virtue of a provision to that effect contained in the said deed of assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference in their favor created by such assignment. It is particularly requested that the First and Second of each Draft should be presented.

PETER NAYLOR, Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1858.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1858.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12,'58-1aw2yW

TAXES.—PROPERTY OWNERS IN FORDHAM, Tremont, Mount Eden, Belmont, Fairmount and other villages, can pay the same on Friday, the 12th inst., at the Stuyvesant Insurance Office, under the Bowery Bank.

WM. COOPER, Collector.

N. B.—Taxes returned to the State Comptroller can be paid at the same time and place to J. L. BURNETT.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

SILKS, RIBBONS, &c.—THE PROPERTY Clerk, No 413 Broome-st., has just received six pieces of SILKS and SATINS worth $250, and twenty three pieces of RIBBONS worth $70; also a Marten Muff and two metal cups. Come, ye who have lost, and see if these are yours.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, March 13. The large and favorite steamers CAROLINA, EVERGLADE and ST. MARYS for Florida, connect at Charleston, with the steamers from New York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 3 o'clock P.M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS LYON, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

Bills of Lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, March 13.

NERVOUS DISEASES UNDERTAKEN.—"St. Joseph's Treatment" of Neuralgia, Paralysis, &c. Dr. JOSEPH GRIERRE, 10 to 12 M. No. 761 Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.

The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.

The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.......1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3 1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.......1858	Wednesday, March 3....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31...1858
Saturday, April 10......1858	Wednesday, April 28....1858
Saturday, April 14......1858	Wednesday, May 12 1858
Saturday, May 8.........1858	Wednesday, May 26 1858
Saturday, May 22........1858	Wednesday, June 9 1858
Saturday, June 8........1858	Wednesday, June 23.....1858
Saturday, June 19.......1858	Wednesday, July 3 1858

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage...........$130

Second Cabin Passage..........75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage...........$110

Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 31

NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 7

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 14

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 21

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	65
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New York.
Ariel.....March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wednesd'y, Ap 21
North Star, April 17	Saturday, May 5	Wedn'sd'y, May 19

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 1.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, master, will sail, with the MAILS—

FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.
Saturday..........April 10	Wednesday..........April 28
Saturday..........May 22	Wednesday..........June 9
Saturday..........July 3	Wednesday..........July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $130; second cabin, $60 and $75.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6½ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8¼ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

1½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7½ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE—*via* Panama Railroad.—The first-class steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Master, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, FOR ASPINWALL, connecting with the first-class steamship ORIZABA, 2,500 tons, J. H. BLETHEN, Master, leaving San Francisco March 5. For passage and freight, apply ONLY to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

BOWERY BANK DIVIDEND.—A SECOND Dividend of forty per cent on the ascertained claims against the Bowery Bank, will be paid to the creditors on or after this date, at the Banking House No. 153 Bowery.

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1858.

JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

MARCH 1, 1858.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of $3 per share, payable on demand.

ARMER, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

Compounded entirely from gums,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily, in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *Stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach, and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose, taken after each meal, will cure Dyspepsia.

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve sick headache.

One bottle taken for female obstructions, removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic while

One dose, often repeated, is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for Jaundice, removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose, taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms while summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms in children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

☞ A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SANFORD & Co. Proprietors, New-York.

Retail agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a Specific Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case that can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

M. S. BURR & CO., No. 1 Cornhill, Boston.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 3 and 6 to 8 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 DIVISION STREET, offers for sale the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other man or woman living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow men.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms: also Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion—the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

SURE CURE—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND—The *ne plus ultra* for private diseases. All afflicted, come to Dr. WARD. All hitherto disappointed, call on Dr WARD. Cure guaranteed. Price $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect desired. Office No. 289 Canal-st., corner Broadway.

MEDICAL.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Ricord, of Paris, and of Professor Carnochan and Mott, of this City. Private consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8 evenings. No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE.—Nervous Debility and Nocturnal emissions, pain in the back, loss of memory, stricture, impotence, piles, dyspepsia, &c. Office No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 10 till 1 and after 6.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—HENRY G. DE FOREST against ROBERT C. VOORHIES, GERRIT V. LOTT, SALLIE P. LOTT, his wife, JAMES R. LOTT, CHARLES J. FAULKNER, ALEXANDER N. LEWIS, THEODORE STOUT and ALBERT C. RAMSEY.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 56 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan 27, 1858.

To defendant CHARLES J. FAULKNER.

WEEKS & DE FOREST, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan 27, 1858.

WEEKS & DE FOREST, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated Feb. 16, 1858.

f17-1aw6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—FRANCIS M. DREXEL, FRANCIS A. DREXEL, ANTHONY J. DREXEL and JOSEPH W. DREXEL, against THE SOUTHERN BANK OF GEORGIA.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and twenty dollars, with interest from the 18th day of February, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New York, Feb. 27, 1858.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-st.

The above-mentioned complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of March, 1858.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No 38 Wall-st.

mh3-1aw6wW*

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—HOSEA WEBSTER, Plaintiff, against NELSON LANE and HANNAH LANE his wife, Nancy J. Porter, Liza F. Porter, Thomas S. Porter, Clara F. Porter, William M. Bliss, John R. Briggs, Charles S. Douglass, William A. Wheelock and Austin H. Kelly.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants severally above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 57 Fulton-street, in the said city of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 18, 1858.

C. J. & C. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the Kings County Clerk's Office on the 20th day of February, 1858.—Dated Feb. 22, 1858.

C. J. & C. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

24f-1aw6wW*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—WILLIAM H. ARTHUR, CHARLES S. WESTCOTT, and EPHRAIM G. WHITLOCK against GEORGE T. MARYE.—Summons for money demand on contract—(Com not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 33 Pine-street, in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and twenty eight dollars and twenty-five cents, with interest from the 26th day of October, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857.

EVELETH & BISSELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 33 Pine st., New-York.

The complaint in the above action was filed Feb. 9, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

EVELETH & BISSELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

10f 1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON against CHARLES G. WILSON and Sarah E., his wife, Horatio F. Averill, Ferdinand Karch, Robert L. Taylor, surviving partner, &c., James French and Walter H. Taylor, Charles H. Marshall and Charles Lamson, Edward A. Jee, Charles W. Carmer and Sidney F. R. Coddington.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 46 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 25, 1857.

SPEIR & NASH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

17f-1aw6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—ROSA MARETZEK MARINI, Plaintiff, against IGNACIO MARINI, Defendant.—To the defendant, IGNACIO MARINI: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of December, A. D., 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1857.

PHILIP J. JOACHIMSEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja6-1aw10wW* No. 118 Nassau st., City of New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSHUA G. BURNHAM, plaintiff, against SAMUEL COIT and JOHN W. SEYMOUR, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, on the 24th instant, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 74 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and thirty-five dollars and seventy-seven cents, with interest from the 10th day of November, 1857, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 24, 1858.

F. E. MATHER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

mh10-1aw6wW*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. WILLIAM COOK, of the City, County and State of New-York, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published January 13, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Honorable HENRY HILTON, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of the Judges of said Court at the City Hall in the City of New York, on the 25th day of March next, (1858,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate and he be discharged from his debts.

ja13-1aw10wW*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON.—WILLIAM HYLAND *vs* PHILIP G. HYLAND.—Summons for relief.—To PHILIP G. HYLAND, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of WILLIAM HYLAND, plaintiff, a copy of which was filed in Livingston County Clerk's office on the 8th day of February, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at Geneseo, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

J. KERSHNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Geneseo, N. Y.

10f-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON.—WILLIAM HYLAND against PHILIP G. HYLAND.—Summons for relief.—To PHILIP G. HYLAND, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of WILLIAM HYLAND, plaintiff, a copy of which was filed in Livingston County Clerk's Office, on the 8th day of February, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at Geneseo, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

J. KERSHNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Geneseo, New-York.

10f-1aw6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES REILLY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the residence of FRANCIS KELLY, No. 282 Pacific-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857.

FRANCIS KELLY, PHILIP REILLY, } Executors.

o14-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. E. KLUGKIST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1857.

JOHN P. KOHL, CARL STRUVER, } Executors.

o7-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN Y. VAN TUYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 168 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 10, 1857.

n11-1aw6mW* BENJ. S. VAN TUYL, Administrator.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met at 3 P. M. yesterday, President PURDY in the Chair.

Mr. TWEED presented a bill for the payment of Troop, Company F, 4th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., for services in the riots of June and July, 1857, $220 75.

The bill of Robert D. Holmes, for services as Commissioner of excise, $150, was rendered and referred.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the rooms at present occupied by the United States Court in the New Court-house in the Park, be assigned to the use of the Supreme Court of this Judicial District, from the 1st of April next.

The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes upon the reference back to them of their report upon the petitions of the Mechanics' Banking Association and Grocers' Bank, for reduction of the tax of 1857, adverse to the petitions, was read.

The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes on the communication from the Comptroller, relative to the distinction between City and County expenses, presenting a resolution directing the Comptroller to apply to the Legislature for the passage of an act to enable the Supervisors to raise money by tax, was presented by Mr. BLUNT.

Mr. BLUNT moved that the rules be suspended and the report acted upon. The motion was carried; the report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

The following resolution was referred:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of four be appointed to inquire into and report the amount expended by the Police Commissioners in defending suits in relation to the Metropolitan Police bill, and the probable amount necessary to pay future expenses arising from appeals on suits decided in our County Courts and to consider the propriety of instructing the Police Commissioners that the recent decision of the Supreme Court be final.

The report of the Committee on Civil Courts, in favor of erecting a new Court house for the Superior Court, on the corner of Chambers-street and Broadway, at an expense of $300,000, was presented and laid over.

A preamble and resolution, in favor of a legislative enactment making "improvements in the details of the City Inspector's Department, and in the qualifications of its executive sanitary officers," presented by Mr. STILLMAN, was referred to the Committee on County Officers.

The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes on the estimate of the Board of Education for 1858, was presented with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the annual estimate of the Board of Education for 1858 be confirmed with the modification of the item of arrearages of 1854, as made by said Board on its reconsideration, viz.: A reduction thereof of from $125,000 to $100,000.

Laid over.

There was some debate on a motion made by Mr. BLUNT in favor of referring a report, which was presented in favor of building a new jail in Fifty-first-street. It was finally referred to the Committee on County Officers.

The report of the Committee on Civil Courts, on the subject of procuring rooms for the use of the Surrogate was presented. The report stated that the Committee had procured two large rooms on the second floor of the new TIMES Building, and submitted a resolution authorizing the Comptroller to execute a lease therefor for five years.

Mr. PURDY thought the Board should stop and inquire whether the TIMES Building were the proper place for the Surrogate's office. There were to be steam engines in this building. Was it fire-proof? Was it in the right location? He thought not. And then the rent was too high. Moreover the building was on a street which it was impossible for people to cross without great danger. He moved that the whole matter be laid on the table.

The motion was withdrawn to allow Mr. BELL to express his views. He said the Committee had reported in favor of hiring rooms in that building after having been given full powers to hire rooms at a rent not exceeding $4,000. The proprietors of the building had made extensive alterations in accordance with the request of the Committee and fitted it up for the purposes of the Surrogate's office.

Mr. BLUNT expressed similar views.

Mr. STUART said the building was not fire-proof.

Mr. VOORHIES said wooden partitions had been replaced by iron partitions. If it was true that the building was unsafe, he was not for the adoption of the report.

The report was laid on the table.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday next at 3 P. M.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met on Tuesday afternoon at the Rotunda, the President, WASHINGTON SMITH, Esq., in the chair.

The report of the Special Committee on the Island Hospital, on the occurrence of the fire at the Island, was received and ordered on file. The following is the appended opinion of the Fire Marshal:

"OPINION.—From all the facts and circumstances in this matter I am of opinion that the conflagration was the result of an improperly constructed building. That the fire originated in the cross-beams in the vicinity of the grate in the Doctor's private office. I have but little doubt but that the settling of the walls produced cracks and apertures through which the heat and burning cinders had from time to time found access to the timbers, producing a charred surface, and ultimately, the fire. A. E. BAKER, F. M."

THE NEW WARDEN.

Upon vote, unanimously, Mr. Thomas B. Tappan was appointed as Warden of Randall's Island, the resolution to take effect from the 1st of next May.

THE PLANS.

The Board then entered upon the question of the adoption of Mr. Renwick's plan for the new hospital. A recess was moved to be taken, but on vote lost.

The President entered upon some considerations why he preferred the elevation of Mr. R. J. Hatfield. In his opinion it was more truly American, and unlike the cumbrous old structures in Europe and in Canada. He approved of the plans of Mr. Renwick, as to ventilation. There was nothing new in that; the same idea was in operation at Bellevue Hospital. He would rather delay a while than adopt any plan hastily. But as an amendment, he would move the adoption of Mr Hatfield's plan, in preference to that of Mr. Renwick. Mr. Hatfield's was a simple plan, plain, Roman——

Governor TOWNSEND thought the President had said it was French. [A laugh.]

The President deprecated haste. It involved an expense of $100,000, and Mr. Hatfield's plan was not only more elegant, but cheaper by $15,000.

Governor TOWNSEND argued in favor of the plan of Mr. Renwick. In reference to an American style, that was a new argument. The Committee had no wish to draw upon foreign models merely because they were foreign. He thought Benwick's plan effective and beautiful. It would be the handsomest structure on the Island.

Governor OLIVER said an honest difference might arise as to the comparative beauty of design in any two plans. But unfortunately all men had their personal prejudices and partialities as to architects. He (the speaker) confessed to having had a prejudice in favor of Mr. Hatfield and against Mr. Renwick, but his prejudice was removed when he found that the Renwick plan was the best. As to its being too ornamental, it was not such; the other was indeed very plain. The President had admitted that the internal arrangements of the Renwick plan were better; there was no difference of opinion about that—then why graft the Hatfield elevation upon the Renwick internal arrangements? It was not square to do that.

Governor W. T. PINCKNEY was anxious to refer the matter back to report as to the expense. It was not intended to be a hospital for the poor.

Governor GUNTHER was disposed to receive the report of the Committee indorsing the Renwick plan. He would move to lay the matter over for a week.

Governor DUGRO objected. It had been made the special question for that occasion.

Governor B. F. PINCKNEY thought the expense would be very great. The Committee ought also to inquire as to the probable cost. The architects could state the amount.

Governor TOWNSEND said the Committee believed that $100,000 would be amply sufficient.

The President said that as the Committee had not officially stated the cost, he was unable to vote without further information. If Renwick's plan were adopted, it might be modified, but that was one of the troubles he wanted to avoid. As to Bellevue, it was the reconstruction of an old building into a new one. Why did Governor DUGRO, who had not been there three times in two years, taunt him with Bellevue? Let the matter be deferred a week, and the architect be put upon record. The Board must remember they were acting for the public. He had no private feeling for any architect in the matter. The Board ought not to erect palaces for the sick.

Governor DUGRO said ample time had been allowed. The building at Bellevue had been finished under the President's sole care, and it had been done disgracefully. Had he done his duty so nobly, it would not have been a disgrace to have been on the Committee.

Some personal altercation arose, and explanations were given respecting the extra expenditure at Bellevue Hospital. Here his honor, the Mayor, entered and took his seat beside the Chair.

Governor OLIVER opposed the opposition. It was not sound. He was anxious for immediate action. Estimates would follow the specifications. The expense would be known before a single brick was laid.

Ultimately, the matter was moved to be laid on the table for one week.

Governor TOWNSEND said the Committee could only report as they had already done. He said that the object was manifestly delay.

On vote, 5 in the affirmative, 5 in the negative, the motion was lost.

The President then moved a resolution in accordance with his views, namely, directing Mr. Renwick to adopt Mr. Hatfield's elevation. Negatived by seven to three.

The President said he would keep cool, and was not disposed to quibble. He moved to strike out "verandahs on the North front." He found it difficult from modesty to speak in presence of the Mayor.

HIS HONOR—You will never be hanged for that. [A laugh.]

The original resolution was proposed to be so amended. On vote it was so amended, and being put, was adopted unanimously.

It was agreed to make the question of Homœopathy at the Hospital, a special order for that day fortnight.

After some other routine business the Board adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly report:

Number remaining Feb. 27, 1857	8,151
Admitted	1,180
Total	[illegible]
Died	34
Discharged	1,073
Sent to Penitentiary	118—1,225
Total	8,115
Decrease for week, 36.	
Remaining at the following institutions:	
At Bellevue Hospital	1,041
Lunatic Asylum	649
Almshouse	1,711
Penitentiary	729
Island Hospital from Workhouse	351
Island Hospital from Almshouse	43
Workhouse	1,097
Small-pox Hospital	28
Randall's Island	1,095
Randall's Island Hospital	264
City Prison	337
Second District Prison	4
Third District Prison	19
Fourth District Prison	1
Colored Home	341
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at nurse	206
City Cemetery, Ward's Island	19
Total	8,115
Number remaining March 7, 1858,	6,683
Increase	1,432

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Heavy Burglary and Escape of the Burglars—$15,000 worth of Silks Stolen—Attempt to Burn the Building.

The silk store of Richard Lackman & Co., No. 75 Chambers-street, was entered by burglars, Monday night, and $15,000 worth of silks stolen. The store was on the second floor, and the burglars first entered the store underneath, and then climbed into the store above. So quietly was the whole affair managed that neither a private watchman, specially detailed to watch the premises, nor the Third Ward Police knew anything about the matter. The first discovery of the robbery was made after the store was opened yesterday morning. The appearance of things in the store indicated that the burglars had conducted their business very leisurely. Stumps of cigars were found lying about the floor, which they had apparently smoked after having first broken open the drawer of a desk belonging to one of the proprietors, which contained cigars, and helped themselves. That they were some time in the place is further evidenced by the fact that nearly all the goods were overhauled. The only goods taken away were silks—300 pieces altogether—the aggregate value of which is stated at $15,000. The entrance into the building was effected by a false key. After having selected their plunder, an attempt was evidently made by the burglars to fire the building. A large pile of papers, and pieces of kindling wood were found gathered in a heap and partly consumed. No clue has thus far been obtained of the burglars or the stolen goods. There are various rumors in circulation, growing out of the unparalleled secrecy and seeming security with which the robbery was effected. Some intimate that the Police were in league with the burglars, while others say the Police were, as they frequently are, absent when most wanted, and that the whole thing was managed through the aid of clerks in the store. One thing is very certain, that no report of the case was made on yesterday morning's Third Ward Police returns, and further, that the Police of the Ward, when subsequently inquired of, failed to give any information.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN THE TOMBS.—Kingsbury Doris, who was sentenced on Monday, in the Court of General Sessions, to the State Prison for five years, for burglary, attempted, yesterday afternoon, to commit suicide by swallowing opium pills. Dr. Covil, physician of the Tombs, where Doris is confined, received information of Doris' attempt on his life about two hours after he had taken the opium. A stomach-pump, emetics and other remedies were speedily applied, and, after the expiration of three hours, Doris was resuscitated, and is now believed to be out of danger. Previous to the attempt on his life, the prisoner wrote several letters to his intimate friends; he also addressed the Keeper of the Prison, with the direction written on the envelope, "Not to be opened until I am dead." Doris is only 21 years of age. He was convicted of two burglaries—one, breaking into the dwelling of Dr. Weeks, in Laight street, and the other, breaking into the room of a fellow-boarder, at his lodgings in the Bowery. The present is his first conviction of crime.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.—General Superintendent Tallmadge yesterday dispatched Dr. Ball, Police Surgeon, to Poughkeepsie, to assist Coroner Hills, of this City, and Coroner Taylor, of Poughkeepsie, in exhuming and making a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the young lady, a former resident of that place, who died a few days since in New-York under circumstances inducing the belief that she had been seduced and died through an attempt to produce an abortion. The brother-in-law of the deceased, and his wife, who resided at Brooklyn, accompanied Dr. Ball. Considerable excitement prevails in Poughkeepsie in relation to the young lady's death. A rumor that the alleged seducer and the physician who is said to have produced the abortion had fled, proves to be unfounded. They both declare their innocence, and express their willingness to appear for trial.

THE MUNICIPAL POLICE.—A large number of the old Municipal Police repeated their visit yesterday to Superintendent Tallmadge, announcing their readiness to be detailed on police duty, under the recent decision of the Supreme Court. The General received them as courteously as on the previous day, and assured them that as soon as the Police Commissioners gave him instructions he should act in their case. In the meantime, their rights should be held in reserve; if they chose to report to him daily they might do so.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE ALLEGED ABORTION CASE.—Coroner CONNERY held an Inquest, yesterday, at the City Hospital, upon the body of MARIA D. JOHNSON, the young woman whose death was alleged to have been caused by abortion. The evidence showed that the deceased was a prostitute living in West Broadway; that she had a miscarriage, which caused her death. The supposition that the physician who attended her produced an abortion upon her, proved to be unfounded. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death in consequence of a miscarriage," and added, "we entirely exculpate the physician who attended her, from all blame." The deceased was 26 years of age, and was born in Vermont.

PROBABLE DEATH BY VIOLENCE.—The Coroners were notified yesterday to make an *ante mortem* examination at No. 66 Avenue B in the case of Mrs. BARBARA HANDE, who was, a few days since, stabbed with a pair of shears by JOSEPH BECK, a journeyman in the employ of her husband. It is not expected that Mrs. HANDE will recover. BECK has been arrested, and is locked up to await the result of the injuries he inflicted.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mirth for the thousands to-night. A programme of four merry and amusing pieces is to be given at this popular theatre, viz.: "The Brigand," "Sarah the Jewess," "Magic Hands," and "Flying Dutchman," all the company appearing. Great preparations are being made for the production of HARRY SEYMOUR's new drama, entitled, "Jessie Brown; or, Havelock's last Victory," which is said to be faithfully dramatized from incidents of the Indian war, and will rank among the most sterling productions of the day. It will be produced on Monday next. The box-book has already been opened for the securing of places, and great numbers are being taken for the first night.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The giant strides of intellect in this century can have no better exponent than the almost absolute dominion over all forms of external and internal malady achieved by HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. Even Scrofula and other diseases, supposed constitutional and incurable, give way before them. Beware of Counterfeits.

[Advertisement.]

"THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING."—This is Mrs. SOUTHWORTH's famous *Ledger* story. It has been dramatized for Barnum's Museum, with rare felicity, by that successful writer, Mr. H. WATKINS, and is to be produced in gorgeous style this afternoon and evening. It is destined to produce a wide-spread, a thrilling and an extraordinary sensation. The "Bride of an Evening" is a splendid production. Go and witness it. Go and be delighted.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

Brooklyn City Items.

For several meetings past the Brooklyn Aldermen have been quite lively in the matter of salaries—increasing them 20 and 25 per cent., on the suggestion of officials. Last Monday evening a gentleman who had been missed in the general raise applied to be placed on an equal footing with his more favored associates. He was a little late. Public attention had been aroused, and they hesitated. The friends of the petitioner became indignant and resolved to have satisfaction, which they obtained by rescinding the former action as to increasing the salaries of a dozen clerks, and referring the whole to the Finance Committee for a report. The subject will probably not be stirred again very soon. The Committee on Lands and Places have the proposals before them for rebuilding the City Armory. They will report next Monday evening, and the work will probably be commenced early in April. The Aldermen have petitioned for an amendment to the City Charter, prohibiting the throwing of any missile whatever on the public streets; also, for power to change the name of a street or avenue, where there are two of the same name. A futile attempt was made in the Board Monday evening, to order an election in April to fill offices where, as the law now stands, there will be no vacancies until May, 1859.

In the Spring Term of the Brooklyn Courts operations have not commenced yet, although they opened on Monday last. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer nothing can be done until a Grand Jury is impanneled, and this has not been done on account of the absence of Jurors. The Court stands adjourned till Thursday A. M. Judge LOTT has been busy almost every day since he took his seat upon the Bench, (Jan. 1st last,) in disposing of the accumulated business in the Supreme Court. The new calendar will be called by him in the Circuit on Thursday, the 11th, viz.: Causes Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21. In the Kings County Court, yesterday, ELISHA FRENCH, who pleaded guilty of sodomy, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for sixty days. The prisoner is about 18 years of age, and was let off with this comparatively light sentence, as he acted under the directions of another party who has been sentenced to State Prison for five years and six months.

If the Assessors of four Wards in this city are a fair sample of the whole, the tax-payers are deserving of sympathy. In four Wards (Alderman SCHOLS is our authority) the Assessors, during the past year, have made 119 mistakes. In one case a man was assessed $24,000 instead of $14,000. In another, a man was assessed for $1,000, and when the Collector called upon him for his tax, he satisfied the Collector that he owned no property, and more than this, had been supported by the Superintendent of the Poor and the Poor Association, for the year previous. Assessors are to be elected in April.

A Mr. MULFORD, doing business on Atlantic-street, complained to the Common Council last Monday evening, of the rate of speed on the Long Island Railroad. Whether the cars move too fast or too slow, does not appear, but the petition was referred to the Deputy Superintendent of Police, with directions to enforce the ordinance.

The Brooklyn Common Council have adopted an act providing that if they disband the present Fire Department, every member in good standing on the 1st day of March inst. shall have certificates of discharge to the same effect as if the persons holding the same had served the full term in the Fire Department.

☞ It has been proposed by persons living in the Eastern part of Long Island to construct branch Railroads to connect the Long Island Railroad with some of the principal places at the extreme eastern end. The project meets with much favor. The Long Island Railroad has not lost a trip all Winter, and the Long Island people are in spirits.

☞ The trains on the Long Island Railroad were not detained by the snow yesterday. The track was cleared with the new snow-plow which is used on this road.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 9.

$1,000	N. Y. St. 5½s,'60	102
13,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	115¼
4,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	102
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	89
6,000	do	89¾
30,000	Missouri St. 6s	84½
1,000	Virginia 6s	93¾
10,000	E. R. 3d mt. bs '83	83½
1,000	Hud. R. R. 3d M.	69
1,000	Har. R. R. 1st M.	84¼
1,000	do	84
5,000	do. 2d M.	73
2,000	Mich. Cen. R. 8 pr. ct. 1st M. S. F. Con B.	101¾
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	94¾
5,000	do	94½
5,000	do b50	95
6,000	La C. & M. L. G. bs	36
3,000	do	35¾
4,000	do	35
6,000	Mi & M. 2d m. 10 bs	78
1,000	Gal. & C. 1st mtg.	95
5	City Bank	118
5	Bk of the State N.Y.	103
20	Bk. North America	105
5	Metropolitan Bk	104½
10	Commonwealth Bk	90
20	Amer. Ex. Bank	105¼
30	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	113½
20	do	113
50	Cary Impr. Co. b30	9½
40	Penn. Coal Co.	75
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	21¾
100	do b30	22
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R. s10	92½
10	do	92¼
100	do	92
50	do b10	92
100	do b30	92
494	do	91¾
100	do	91⅝
200	do	91½
100	do b10	91½
150	do	91⅜
50	do b10	91⅜
218	do	91¼
200	Erie Railroad	32
350	do b30	32
50	do b20	32
100	do s10	31¾
434	do	31¾
50	do b5	31⅝
50	do b10	31⅝
100	do s30	31½
100	do s10	31½
220	do	31⅝
1220	do	31½
100	do b10	31⅝

100	Hudson River R. R.	33
200	do b30	33
100	do b60	33
400	do	32¾
100	do b60	32½
100	do	32¾
700	do	32⅝
100	do	32½
180	do	32
200	Harlem Railroad	13¾
50	do	13¾
100	do b30	14
100	Ill. Cent. Railroad	99¼
88	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	97¼
100	Reading Railroad	61¾
100	do	61
100	do b10	61
100	do b30	61¼
100	do b30	61⅜
100	do	60¾
100	do	60½
100	do b10	60¾
250	Mich. Central R. R.	74
100	do b30	74¼
200	do b20	74¾
100	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	28
100	do	28⅜
1050	do b30	29
200	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	56¾
250	Panama R. R. s30	106¾
50	do b60	107¼
100	do	106¼
100	do b30	107
200	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	15
13	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	92⅝
50	do	93
100	do	92¾
5	do	92
250	Clc. & Tol. R. R.	50
116	do	49¼
100	do b30	50
400	do	49¾
325	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	85
105	do	84¼
500	do	84¼
100	do b30	85
50	do b30	85½
200	do b10	85
241	Mill. & Miss. R. R.	38
100	do	38¼
167	La Crosse & Mill. R. R.	10¾
100	do b30	11
12	C. B. & Quincy R.	78½
115	Pacific M. S. Co.	71
100	do b10	72
75	do	73

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	Missouri St. 6s	84½
2,000	N. Car. St. 6s	94¼
39,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	89½
50	Bank of Commerce	102½
10	Pacific Mail St. Co.	72¾
30	do	73
55	do	72½
250	Cumb. Coal Co.	21
100	do s60	20¾
150	Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R.	85
50	do b30	85½
100	La Crosse & Mil. R.	10¾
800	N. Y. Cen. R. R. b10	91½
100	do b30	91½
200	do	91¾
166	do	91¾
100	do b10	91¾
400	Erie Railroad	31½
200	do	31⅝
100	do	31¼

100	Hud. River R. R.	32
115	do	32¼
50	do	32
200	Harlem Railroad	13¾
200	do	13
100	do	13¼
150	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	14
100	M. S. & N. Ia. R. b30	29
100	do	28¾
100	do	28½
100	M. S. & N. Ia. pf. sk. b10	55¾
25	Panama R. R.	106¾
50	do	106¼
100	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	92
150	do	92¼
22	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	49
100	do	48¾
200	do	48¾
200	do	48½
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	38

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	Missouri 6s. Int. add.	83¼
$1,000	New-Orleans City 6s. Int. add.	70½
$3,000	Davidson County, (Ky.) 6s. Int. add.	65
$3,000	La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. 7s. Int. add.	34½
$1,000	New-Jersey Central R. R. 7s. Int. add.	82½
$750	New-York Central Park 5s. Int. add.	92
$200	Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856	44
$20	Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857	44
10 shares	Park Bank	96
5 shares	Hanover Bank	88
13 shares	Marine Bank	86¼
20 shares	St. Mark's Fire Insurance Co.	114¼
100 shares	Mechanics' & Traders' Fire Ins. Co.	127
10 shares	Indemnity Fire Ins. Co.	89
5 shares	Resolute Fire Ins. Co.	103½
10 shares	Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	48
75 shares	New-York and Harlem Railroad	13¾
50 shares	La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad	10¼
20 shares	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.	78⅜
10 shares	Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	85¼
20 shares	La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.	10¾
50 shares	Brooklyn City Railroad	100¾
10 shares	Brooklyn City Railroad	101½
34 shares	Metropolitan Bank	104½
20 shares	Park Bank	96½
8 shares	Manhattan Bank	130
20 shares	Rutgers' Fire Insurance Co.	116
10 shares	Harmony Insurance Co.	97¼

TUESDAY, March 9—P. M.

The market for Money is readily supplied at the moderate rates last quoted, 5@7 ℘ cent. at call; 6@7 ℘ cent. prime short discounts, 7½@9 ℘ cent. for bills outside of Bank rule. The realizations upon Stocks within a day or two past, and consequent shifting of ownership, have made some changes in the location of call loans. There was a good deal of paying off in some quarters and a reborrowing by new parties, from other lenders. The market for Foreign Exchange left off flat for Sterling. Some business in very choice Sterling at 108⅞@109 ℘ cent., and fair Commercial names ½@¾ ℘ cent. below these terms. The supply of Cotton bills from the South is on the increase.

It will be seen, on reference to the Cotton Circulars which go out by the steamer to-morrow, that the week's receipts are unusually free, and that a sensible impression begins to be made on the general deficit of the season, as compared with last year. The average crop opinions now rate about 3,000,000 bales, to make which a further gain upon last year's receipts of about 450,000 bales must be realized. The market here to-day is steady. The exports of the week from the Southern ports are equal to an exchange of $3,750,000.

A large deficit in the funds of the Union Bank, of this City, was brought to light to-day. It amounts to a robbery of the Bank by means of a series of false entries and forced balances of one of the ledgers, in charge of a book-keeper for fifteen years in the employment of the institution, by the name of BROTHERSON. The main default, singular to say, is believed, if not acknowledged, *to have taken place ten years ago*, in collusion with a party in this City, not of Wall-street, who is supposed to have shared the plunder. The same party is supposed to be confederate in the recent repetition of the fraud, the fruits of which were so incautiously displayed in some of the gaming-hells up town as to lead to the present suspicion and detection. The amount lost to the Bank is not precisely stated. It is quite large, though *not* equal, we learn, to the present surplus or undivided profits. These on the last statement were about $225,000. The Bank under the old organization divided 40 ℘ cent. surplus when reorganizing under the General Banking Law, without detecting the first fraud of the delinquent book-keeper! His mode of proceeding appears to have been to inscribe false credits upon the ledger in favor of his confederate, then reporting his checks good to the paying-teller, subsequently forcing the balance sheet of his ledger, and finally sharing the proceeds of the fictitious checks!

The Associated Banks are to determine the question of Interest upon Deposits, at their adjourned meeting on Monday next, 15th instant. The measure proposed of doing away with the practice altogether, by mutual pledge and unanimous combination among the Banks, we understand is likely to fall through, by reason of the non-concurrence of two of the large Banks, representing ten of the sixty-six millions City Capital. These institutions, the Commerce and State, have at no time encouraged the indiscriminate practice of allowing interest to their depositors, but having a number of large and important accounts with corresponding Banks in Canada, Charleston, New-Orleans, and Albany, which have been most satisfactorily and profitably conducted for many years, involving in some instances, through the sale of Foreign Exchange for their account, large balances, they are unwilling to cut them off from the small interest allowed, merely because the practice has, *of very late years*, been abused in other quarters. These gentlemen argue, too, that their own conviction of the perfect freedom of the New-York Banking System, sanctions the propriety of making the adjustment of accounts between the City and large interior Banks a conventional and mutual affair between the parties. They are, therefore, unwilling to pledge themselves to a combination to the contrary rule. Such, we believe, is substantially the view of the minority, which is certainly entitled to respectful consideration. The discussion, in any event of the measure, has done the good of revising the practice in a number of the Banks which, before the late crisis, were disposed to *bid high* for new accounts.

The Stock Market took the course to-day which could not have been wholly unlooked for after the indications of yesterday. The large and wealthy *Bulls* of the Exchange, who had steadily followed up the market to the point at which it stood at the close of last week, availed of the favorable Foreign news and general buoyancy to realize their profits: in doing which the amount of stock thrown into new hands so affected the temper of the market as to alarm the confidence or change the policy of the Brokers who were carrying "the load" of the weaker Street speculators. The decline which followed ran a rapid course to-day, and is even more decidedly marked in the outside sales this afternoon than on the printed list. The movement is almost exclusively confined to the Share list, the State and Railway Bonds being relatively cheaper at the points made last week, and still within the reach of both Foreign and Domestic limits. The better class of Railway shares have suffered to-day, in common with the non-dividend or fancy shares. New-York Central finally left off at 90 ℘ cent.; Rock Island, 84; (a sale reported as low as 83,) and Galena, 92 ℘ cent. The last regular sale of Erie was at 30 ℘ cent., which is about the barometer of the general feeling at the close in the active stocks. Another day will probably tell the story of the effect of this decline—no more sudden or considerable than the rise of Monday week—upon parties who, while realizing handsome profits before the fall, have lost no confidence in the vitality and speculative temper of the market, now that the fall has taken place. Another result will be reached—that of hurrying in fresh orders, which, from being limited abroad, or by the views of buyers at home, have been kept out of the market, particularly for shares, by the rapidity of the recent advance.

The New-Orleans Exchange market, March 1, was very heavy, and rates were lower. The *Picayune*, of March 2, says:

"On some grades of Northern bills a decline of ⅛ to ¼ was submitted. Sales of sight on New-York at ⅛@⅜@½ ℘ cent. discount, were the principal features. The counter rate for checks was par. In time bills there were some transactions at 2¼@2½ for 60 days' sight, and some special signatures 1¾@1⅞ discount; thirty days' sight 1¼@1⅜ discount. Sterling flat. Some bills, with shipping documents, were passed at 106¼, rates from 105½@106¼; good class clear bills 107½@108¼; other good bills a fraction lower, and first-class, for remittances, 108½@109. Bank drafts higher. We learn that the New-York market has receded, and good commercial bills not commanding over 107½@107¾, and for bankers' drafts 109. We did not learn of a solitary transaction in francs to-day. Quotations run from 5.27½@5.17½ for remittance. There are very few French bills offering."

The Detroit *Tribune*, of the 4th inst., states that one of the leading Detroit merchants, "who has just returned from a brief sojourn in New-York, regards the aspect of affairs in the commercial metropolis as decidedly flattering and hopeful. Advances upon produce are now made with alacrity, and money is daily becoming more plentiful. What is still more significant, leading men in business circles have become fully impressed with the necessity and importance of moving forward western produce to the seaboard, and are prepared to coöperate zealously and promptly in efforts to compass that desirable end. This has become a leading consideration, especially as those interests are identical with the principal railroads, as those thoroughfares must reap the benefits of an improvement in this regard."

In reference to the establishment of the Clearing-House in Baltimore, and of a redemption agency for country-money, the Baltimore *Sun*, of yesterday, makes the following remarks:

"Thus our banks are at length, in this respect, upon a footing with those of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, being under the necessity of responding each morning in such manner as will maintain their credit in the Clearing-House. Any default as to a specie settlement of the balance against it by any bank, would of course expose it to discredit, *promptly*. So much is thus gained to the safety of the institutions in the aggregate, and the public also. The redemption agency, however, for out-of-town money, is a thing none the less desirable, and should our home banks unite in the establishment of such an agency, they would not only be the means of protecting the community from heavy shaves on foreign bank notes, but also ultimately control and limit the foreign circulation in our midst. Any distant or interior bank which should neglect to comply with the terms of redemption at this point, would at once be discredited, and thus forced out of circulation here. Let the agency be once permanently established, and all out-of-town institutions whose issues tend this way in any considerable degree by reason of the relations of trade, will find it to be an actual necessity for the subservance of their own interests, that they avail of the arrangements with the redemption agency for the receipt of their notes at a nominal discount. This, while it would give their notes better credit in the community generally, would, so far as this market is concerned, secure their being sent home more rapidly or distributed to other points, instead of being shaved and reshaved by brokers at high and ruinous rates, the whole loss of which falls on the trader and mechanic."

The Bank of Middle Georgia, at Macon, Geo., now checks on New-York at ½ ℘ cent. premium for its own notes, and ¾ for others. A Savannah paper says: "This is one of the banks that would not suspend during the late crisis, and it is doubtless a source of pleasure in the stockholders to see how safely the President has weathered the storm."

The *Georgia Telegraph* adds: "We have but two local Banks in Macon that do any business here—'The Bank of Middle Georgia,' which never suspended specie payments at all, and the 'Manufacturers' Bank,' which, though it suspended *specie* payments at the time of the general suspension, has continued throughout to pay all claims against it, in Savannah, Augusta or Charleston funds; so the public have suffered no inconvenience from the Banks of this place, and none need be apprehended."

The bill introduced in the Maryland House of Delegates by Mr. CROWLEY, of Baltimore, fixing penalties against Banks for discounting in uncurrent funds, was amended in the House on Saturday, and passed, so as to apply to the Banks of the whole State, instead of those of Baltimore only. The bill has not yet been acted upon in the Senate.

The Morris County Bank, N. J., will resume specie payments March 15. The Peninsular Bank, Detroit, has resumed specie payments on its circulation, but not on its other liabilities.

Messrs. THOMPSON BROS., Bankers, quote Currency, Land Warrants, &c., this week, as follows:

N. Y. St. Currency	¾ dis.	Virginia	2 @2¼ dis.
New-England	¼	O., Ky., Ind. & L.	1¼
New-Jersey	1-5@ ¼	Ill. and Wis.	2¼@2½
Phil. and Balt.	1-5@ ¼	Free Ind	2¾@3
Interior Penn.	1 @1¼	Mo and Mich.	1¾@2
Interior Md	⅜@ ¾	Tennessee	3½@4
S. C. and Ga	1¼	Canada	⅜@ ⅞
N. Carolina	3 @3¼		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling
40 acres	95	100
80 acres	85	87
120 acres	80	83
160 acres	85	87

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie,) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week, and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,106,965	$891,209	$1,074,398
Previously Reported	11,316,742	10,577,735	8,859,490
Since Jan. 1	$12,423,697	$11,468,944	$9,993,888

PHILADELPHIA BANKS—MARCH 8.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.
Philadelphia	$1,800,000	$3,058,938	$712,166	$1,531,306
North America	1,000,000	2,439,155	619,126	1,540,916
Farm. & Mech.	2,000,000	3,256,110	1,003,629	2,330,134
Commercial	841,400	1,251,000	244,000	567,000
Mechanics	800,000	1,382,667	382,969	836,298
N. Liberties	500,000	1,186,000	323,000	843,000
Southwark	250,000	732,974	321,863	572,276
Kensington	250,000	606,347	136,154	391,663
P. Township	300,000	598,471	156,190	445,165
Western	418,600	1,338,517	318,758	875,876
Man. & Mech	544,375	953,642	143,667	460,061
Commerce	250,000	647,060	137,000	412,480
Girard	1,250,000	1,462,062	227,959	500,668
Tradesmen's	150,000	433,194	112,491	331,431
Consolidation	298,570	334,657	68,845	174,312
City	441,150	566,103	155,931	265,148
Commonwealth	156,070	225,329	90,867	175,554
Totals	$11,300,165	$20,471,166	$5,147,615	$12,253,282
Aggregate circulation				$1,916,352

As compared with last week, the footings of the several items are as follows:

	March 1.	March 8.		
Capital	$11,300,165	$11,300,165		
Loans	20,251,066	20,472,166	Inc.	$221,100
Specie	4,993,936	5,174,615	Inc.	153,679
Due fm other bks.	1,679,344	1,646,282	Dec.	33,062
Due to other bks.	2,645,662	2,726,129	Inc.	80,576
Deposits	11,830,532	12,258,282	Inc.	577,250
Circulation	1,808,731	1,898,352	Inc.	87,621

The following table shows the condition of the Philadelphia banks Nov. 1, 1857, Jan. 11, and March 8, 1858:

	Nov. 1, 1857.	Jan. 11, '58.	March 8, '58.
Capital	$13,187,695	$11,294,005	$11,300,165
Loans	23,745,940	21,302,374	20,472 166
Specie	2,056,628	3,770,701	5,147,615
Due fm. oth. Bks.	1,355,591	2,191,616	1,646 282
Due to oth. Bks.	5,364,959	4,453,394	2,726,124
Deposits	12,609,772	11,485,253	12,253 282
Circulation	2,687,506	1,011,033	1,896,352

Weekly Statement of New-Orleans Banks.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Feb. 27.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 27.	Feb. 20.
Citizens' Bank	3,054,073	3,130,948	1,942,460	1,900,354
Canal Bank	1,224,736	1,235,017	1,283,217	1,261,565
Louisiana	3,069,321	3,020,235	2,361,488	2,517,519
Louisiana State	3,010,934	3,521,223	2,997,455	2,931,046
Mech. & Trad	497,778	514,044	431,765	366,132
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,148,266	1,083,188	644,746	643,855
Southern Bank	261,421	273,169	193,276	218,935
Union Bank	960,384	959,060	333,542	366,387
Bk. of J. Robb	334 657	340,753	302,971	213,895
Crescent City	756,124	682,534	220,642	261,582
Bk. of America	144,979	128,182	350,270	384,397
Total	15,062,058	14,890,353	11,061,832	11,065,597
	Increase	$171,705	Decrease	$3,675

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS.	
	Feb. 27.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 27.	Feb. 20.
Citizens' Bank	1,654 270	1,535,490	3 239,285	3,423,760
Canal Bank	535,890	519,385	1 109,910	1,108,177
Louisiana	641,274	647,949	3,684,470	3 615,702
Louisiana State	1,287,345	1,188,655	4,653,145	4,517,079
Mech. & Traders'	113,170	110,850	693,057	559,632
Bk. of N. Orleans	337 990	335.675	950,792	890,220
Southern Bank	178,395	178,787	272,163	236,164
Union Bank	324,335	300,990	700,970	707.734
Bank of J. Robb	294 090	290,445	422,100	312,833
Crescent City	68,280	54,345	166,967	201,690
Bk. of America	99,330	91,610	329.603	341,978
Total	5,524,269	5,254,181	16,222,462	15,914,974
	Increase	$270,088	Increase	$307,488

BANKS.	EXCHANGE.		DUE DIST. BANKS	
	Feb. 27.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 27	Feb. 20.
Citizens' Bank	1,568,589	1,466,132	320,088	324,571
Canal Bank	1,613,171	1,652,658	167,420	146,584
Louisiana	1,325,094	1,116,822	369,355	383,370
Louisiana State	950,098	902.397	309,680	255,584
Mech. & Traders'	305,400	259,835	47,222	43 467
Bk. New-Orleans	470,455	459,272	49,600	58,089
Southern Bank	812,908	740,042		
Union Bank	462,516	412 789	45,969	46,961
Bank of J. Robb	125,521	104,430	18,410	19,418
Total	7,623,752	7,124,377	1,327,744	1,274,034
	Increase	$499,375	Decrease	$53,710

Real Estate Sales....MARCH 9.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Brooklyn.

House and lot No. 202 Court-st., 25x112	$5,400
House and lot No. 113 Degraw-st., 16x100	1,650
House and lot No. 115 Degraw-st., 16x100	1,675
House and lot No. 117 Degraw st., 16x100	1,640
House and lot No. 101 Degraw-st., 16x100	1,700
House and lot No. 103 Degraw-st., 26x100	1 650
House and lot No. 6 Carroll-place, 15x75	3,200
House and lot No. 95 Gold-st., 20x52	2 900
House and lot No. 91 Gold-st., 20x69	3,100
House and lot No. 211 Front-st., 18x100	2,550
House and lot Nos. 213, 215, 217, do., each 18x100, $2,500 each	7,500
John Hanna's book accounts, 1st lot	25
John Hanna's book accounts, 2d lot	7

The Cotton Trade.

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

Per America.] NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 9, 1858.

Since my circular of 2d inst. we have received the advices ℘ *Europa* to 20th ult. Owing to the reduced stock of Cotton in Liverpool, the increasing and remunerative business doing in Manchester and the cheapness of money, the Liverpool Cotton Market had advanced ⅛d.@5-16d. ℘ lb., with sales for the week of 69,000 bales. Middling Orleans was quoted at 7⅝d., and Mobile and Upland 7½d. ℘ lb. The stock of American Cotton at Liverpool on 19th February was only 116,000 bales; and of all kinds 237,000 bales, the smallest amount on hand there since April, 1840.

Immediately after the sailing of the last steamer, this market became quiet—holders were more disposed to sell, and buyers less inclined to operate. The cause of this change of feeling is to be attributed to the large receipts at New-Orleans and to the declining tendency of all the Southern markets, as advised by telegraph during the latter part of last week. The business in Cotton on the spot was particularly restricted, and to effect sales a decline of ⅛c. would have had to be submitted to. Yesterday the *Europa's* letters were received, and being so much better than could have been anticipated, holders at once assumed greater firmness, and the decline of last week was recovered on the parcels sold. My quotations of last week are renewed, the market closing with more firmness and some excitement. The sales for the week from store I estimate at 3,000 bales; the clearances during same time have been: To Liverpool, 1,118 bales; Naples, 912; Antwerp, 739, Bremen, 153. Total, 2,922 bales.

Cotton in transitu was also in more limited request last week, and though not generally pressed for sale, some parcels taken on speculation were resold at a slight loss.

Yesterday, after receipt of the *Europa's* letters, an active inquiry was experienced, and several large parcels were taken at quotations given in my last circular. New-Orleans, with freight at 7-16d.@15-32d., average good Ordinary, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Middling, 11⅜c.; Strict Middling, 11⅝c.; Mobiles at same figures. Of Uplands, we have but a small supply. The quantity of transit Cotton offering is quite large. Samples of at least 10,000 bales were received per steamer from New-Orleans yesterday. The bulk, however, consists of mixed parcels, with the lower qualities predominating. The sales for the week I estimate at 8,000 bales, of which more than half was sold yesterday.

Southern markets, as reported by mail from all points, are given elsewhere in full. By telegraph we learn that on receipt of advices per *America*, some heavy buying took place for England, after which the demand fell off, and, under the influence of large receipts at New-Orleans, prices there and elsewhere gave way ⅛c. ℘ lb., closing on Saturday, the 6th inst., somewhat irregularly.

We are not as yet advised of the effect produced in the South by receipt of the advices per *Europa*. The working of the telegraph has been interrupted by a heavy snow storm last night.

CROP—I confirm the remarks in my last circular that the prevailing opinion for crop has settled upon 3,000,000 bales as the probable extent, but there exists in many minds a conviction that 3,100,000 bales is likely to be exceeded.

Receipts for the week under review amount to 128,000 bales, against 88,000 during the corresponding week last year. The total deficiency, as compared with last year, is reduced this week to 386,000 bales. Next week we shall show another large reduction, as we learn by telegraph that in Mobile and New-Orleans the receipts were 11,000 bales more than the receipts at all the ports during the corresponding week of last year. This heavy scale of receipts is likely to continue for some time, and as we are to compare with the diminished receipts of last year, it is not improbable that by the second week in May the whole of the deficit may disappear.

EXPORTS—To Great Britain a full weekly supply is being sent, and for a week later by telegraph we are sure of a large amount for next week's table. The buying in the South has been chiefly for Great Britain during the past three or four weeks; the clearances, therefore, must continue on a large scale for some time. For France and the Continent of Europe there is less doing, and the import tables show a gradual falling off as compared with last year.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st of September, as compared with the previous four years:

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.
Rec. at P'ts	1,999,000	2,385,000	2,497,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. to G. B.	747,000	785,000	979,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. to France	243,000	282,000	333,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. other F. P.	169,000	120,000	284,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Export	1,157,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St'k on hand	748,000	650,000	650,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of which during the past week, included in the above:					
Rec. at Ports	128,000	88,000	131,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. to G B	49,000	68,000	59,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. to France	9,000	15,000	4,006	7,000	[illegible]
Ex. other F P.	17,000	26,000	28,000	14,000	20,000
Total Exports	75,000	109,000	91,000	76,000	86,000

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 9.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT steady; White $1 14@$1 20. CORN firm; White 59c.@60c.; Yellow 61c. WHISKY dull at 21c. PROVISIONS firm; Bulk meats, 6¾c.@7c. for Shoulders, and 8¾c. for Sides. Bacon, 7¾c. for Shoulders and 9½c. for Sides. LARD firm at 10c. Mess Pork $16 75.

CHARLESTON, Monday March 8.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 5,000 bales, at extremes of 10c.@12¾c. Prices are ⅛c.@¼c. higher.

AUGUSTA, Monday, March 8.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 1,000 bales, at an advance of ¼c. ℘ lb.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, March 9.

COTTON market firm. Sales, to-day, 2,000 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 9.

FLOUR is firm, under a rapidly reducing stock. WHEAT firm. CORN active at 60c.@61c. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork $17. LARD firm. WHISKY 21c.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 9.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	50,251,000
Specie	7,497,700
Amount due from other Banks	6,137,000
Amount due to other Banks	5,764,000
Deposits	19,031,700
Circulation	5,182,400

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday.—First Board*—$900 City 6s. 93; $700 do. 92¾; $700 City Gas 6s, new, 93; $2,000 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 54¾; $3 000 do. 55; $1,000 Susq Canal 6s, 51; [illegible] Reading Railroad, 31¾; 150 do., 31½; 50 do. 30⅝; 200 do. 30¾; 100 do. 30⅜; 100 Long Island Railroad, 12⅞; 100 Catawissa Railroad 7; 200 Lehigh Zinc, 1½; 200 do., 1½; 1 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¾; 4 Norristown Railroad, 53½; 50 Vicksburg Railroad, 7¾; 2 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 60; 15 Mechanics' Bank, 27.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s. '68, 114½; Philadelphia 6s, [illegible]@93¼; Philadelphia 6s. Railroad 93@93½; Philadelphia 6s new 99@99½; Pennsylvania 5s, 87¾@88; Reading Railroad [illegible]@30¾; Reading Railroad Bonds 70, 78@80; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '44, 88@90; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¾@44⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 98½; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 88½@88¾; Morris Canal Consolidated, 48@50; Morris Canal Preferred, 96@98½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82 61@61½; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 61¾@62; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 9@10¼; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 18@18; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 12½@13; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s 1st mort., 65; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mortgage, [illegible]@54; Long Island, 12½@12¾; Girard Bank, 11@11½; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 53@55; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 10¼@10½; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 55¼@55¾; New Creek, ⅝@¾; Catawissa Railroad, 7@7⅛; Lehigh Zinc, 1¼@1½.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
America	Boston	Liverpool	March 10
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	March 13
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	March 13
Europa	New York	Liverpool	March 17
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	March [illegible]
FROM EUROPE.			
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 24
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 24
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 27
North American	Liverpool	Portland	March 3
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	March 4
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	March 6
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	March 10
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	March 10
Cahawba	New York	Havana	March 12

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—H. H. Freeman, W. H. Seymour, E. Hege, E. A. Marwick, P. Lyon, A. T. Goodwin, Mrs R. A. Fagan, Edw. Seixas and lady, Mr. Sherlock, H. A. Dennistoun, H. T. Mathews, John W. Shew, Mrs Renfrew, L. Cuttlow, and 20 in the steerage.

In steamer Thomas Swann, from Savannah—Charles D. Clansmore, Charles F Griffin, Bernard Gotts, Wm. E. Hills, A. Robinson, L. H. Develly, Wm. K. Kimball, Jas. S. Chandler, E. P. Chamberlin, M. S. Spencer, W. C. Burdick, H. C. Vail, L. Berck, Mrs. B. F. Cassell, Mrs. Wradt, Miss Mary A. Hinton, W. H. Cooper, Thos. Callighan, Philip D. Claghorn, Saml F. Calligan, Mrs. A. Halligan, and 6 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises 6 21 | Sun sets 6 01 | Moon rises 3 52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 3 57 | Gov Island 4 46 | Hell Gate 6 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK... TUESDAY, March 9.

Cleared.

Bark Sartelle, Dennis, Havana, Wm. Nelson & Son.

Brigs Europa (Br.) Francis, Malta and Gibraltar, D. R. De Wolff; M. Gilchrist, Rawley, Sagua le Grande, Thos. Owen & Son.

Schooners Onrust Thompson, Bayou Booty, C. H. Pierson; B. C. Scribner, Carlisle, Philadelphia, Brodie & Pettes; J. M. Taylor, Smith, Newbern, R. M. Blackwell & Co.; Decatur Oakes, Davis, St Kitts, J. W. Hubbard & Co.; Fair Small, Arroya —— ; Rollins, Lincoln, Eastport Sturges & Co.; Gallego, Smith, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Worth Stone, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; T. D. Wagner, Smith, Charleston, Dollner & Potter.

Steamer Chesapeake, Cromwell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Sunday, 8 P. M., south of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Columbia; 10½ P. M., north of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Augusta. Has had strong head winds all the way from Hatteras.

Schr. Frances, English, Newbern, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. Anna and E. Baker, Pennington, Williamston, N. C., 8 ds. with grain to master.

Schr. R. F. Stockton, Ireland, Norfolk 4 ds., with grain to order.

Schr Geo Davis, Philips, Charleston 9 ds., with cotton, &c. to Dunham & Dimon. Has had very heavy weather.

Schr Pallas, Hillman, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Steamer Thomas Swann, Post, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 6th inst. at 4 P. M., 15 miles south of Cape Lookout, passed steamer Westernport, hence for Savannah.

WIND—During the day, from N. W. to W. N. W.

Sailed.

Ships David Brown, Behen, for Singapore; Wild Pigeon, Mayhew, for Valparaiso; Silas Greenman, Webber, for New-Orleans. Brigs Milton, Potter, for Port-au-Prince; John Boynton, Blise, for do.

Sailed from Quarantine, ship Rattler, Almy, for San Francisco, and bark Lina, (Brem.) Meyer, for Bremen. Also, U. S. steam frigate Niagara, Capt. Hudson, for England.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 9—Arrived brig Ida McLeod, Smith, Mobile. Below bark Chester, from New-Orleans.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Cape Cod, March 9, 6 P. M.—Passing in, steamer Wm. Jenkins, from Baltimore.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, March 10.
The Turkish Rear-Admiral, his Excellency, MOHAMMED PASHA, will visit the theatre this evening.
First night of an entirely new and original play, called
THE COUP D'ETAT.
The dramatis personæ include the present Emperor of France,
LOUIS NAPOLEON,
and his coadjutors in the coup d'état of 1851, by which the French Republic was destroyed and the present Empire declared—the achievement of which cost the lives of many thousand Frenchmen, the imprisonment of some 200,000 Republicans, and the exile of 40,000 others.
Louis Napoleon, President of the French Republic, afterwards Emperor ..... Mr. Barrett
George Beaumont, a republican leader ... E. L. Davenport
Maurice Beaumont, President of the Club ... Mr. McRae
Abbé de Lamarque, secret agent ..... Mr. C. Fisher
Bertin, a spy in service of the Abbé ..... Mr. Setchell
Simon Lecour, valet to Gen Choiseul, and a spy Mr. Moore
De Maupes, Prefect of Police ..... Mr. Briggs
Gen de Choiseul, of the French army ..... Mr. M. Smith
Capt Guinard, a republican ..... Mr. Seymour
Roget, a member of the Mountain Club ..... Mr. Bishop
Lefranc, another member ..... Mr. Holman
Renaud a workman ..... Mr. Silviera
Baudin ..... Mr. Lawson | Captain Boisy .. Mr. Hodges
Macherd ..... Mr Keyser | M St George .. Mr. Gledhill
Dufour ..... Mr. Vernon | Gendarme ..... Mr. Paul
Marie de Choiseul, the General's daughter ..... Mrs E. L. Davenport
Madame de Rohany ..... Mrs. A. Parker
Francesca, portress of the General ..... Mrs. Hughes
Soldiers of the line, National Guards, Gens d'Armes, Citizens, Members of the National Assembly, Servants, Workmen and Women of Paris, Ladies and Gentlemen, &c.
SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.
ACT 1—1851—General Choiseul's house, Paris—The General and his daughter—Contest between love and pride—A foundling—A mystery.
Secret Meeting of the Republican Club—The Mountain.
ACT 3—Study of the Abbé de Lamarque, chief of Louis Napoleon's spies—The mystery unveiled.
The Elysée Palace, opening on the ball-room—The night of the Coup d'Etat—Louis Napoleon, President of the Republic, with his fellow conspirators, planning the overthrow of the Republic.
ACT 2—The General's house—The parting of the lovers. Apartments overlooking the barricades—Workingmen preparing for defence.
The BARRICADE—Republicans awaiting attack—The battle.
ACT 4-1857.—The lovers return from exile—Despair and separation—The murder and the arrest.
ACT 5—The Abbé's study—Condemnation to death—The discovery, pardon and cell of the condemned—Death of Louis Napoleon's victims.
"THE PARDON COMES TOO LATE."
NO OTHER PIECE WILL BE PLAYED SAME NIGHT.

$1,000.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN wanted as partner in the flour and feed business, in a flourishing village a short distance from this City, doing a safe and profitable cash trade. T. GAFNEY, corner of Pearl-st. and New-Bowery.